

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Oct. 5 1999

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 (606) 783-2030

Lexington Herald-Leader
Tuesday, October 5, 1999

Dedication of sprinkler truck brings tears to eyes of fire victim's mother

When she saw the words honoring her son on the bright yellow trailer, Gail Minger choked back tears and said, "Thank you" to Tom Underwood, executive director of the Kentucky Fire Sprinkler Contractors Association Foundation.

The gray letters painted on the side of the trailer said, "Dedicated to the memory of Michael Minger, Murray State University, Sept. 18, 1998. Never again."

Just over a year ago, Michael Minger, 19, a sophomore, died in a fire that had been set in Hester Hall at Murray State. The dorm

didn't have sprinklers.

Ever since then, his mother, Gail, and his father, John Minger, have been pushing to educate the public about sprinklers and to get sprinkler systems installed in buildings.

They are convinced things would have turned out differently if their son's dorm had been equipped with sprinklers. It wasn't, because it was built before the law required them.

The state building code, adopted in 1973, requires sprinklers in most new construction.

Since the fire at Murray State, Gov. Paul Patton has said that sprinklers will be installed in residence halls at all eight state universities. In

August, Murray State officials showed off new sprinklers, which had been installed in each room in Hester Hall.

At that time, the sprinklers were not hooked up to the water system. No Murray State officials who could comment on whether the sprinklers had been connected to the water supply could be reached yesterday.

"There is no question Michael would not have died if there had been sprinklers in the dorm," John Minger said yesterday morning as he stood next to the yellow trailer that was parked in front of the clubhouse at Oxmoor Country Club off Lowe Road in eastern Jefferson County.

The Mingers of Niceville, Fla., came to Louisville for the dedication of the foundation's "sprinkler-education unit," which will be used to teach firefighters, students and others how sprinklers work and how they can help extinguish fires and save lives.

Underwood said the association plans to use the trailer at fire departments and schools.

The 40-member association, composed of companies that sell, install and maintain sprinkler systems,

has spent about \$15,000 building and equipping the trailer.

It has two large clear windows, one in the back and one on the driver's side, so audiences can see how effectively sprinklers can douse flames.

Just before noon yesterday, a member of the trailer's crew lifted a metal flap, reached through a hole in the trailer's side, and used a lighter to ignite a piece of material hanging like a curtain from one of the metal walls inside.

The curtain burned quickly. It was half gone in less than 30 seconds. Then a sprinkler inside the trailer went off, extinguishing the flames almost instantly.

Gail Minger said before the demonstration that members of the association asked if they could dedicate the van to Michael's memory.

"We were just very taken by their generous offer to do that," she said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999

Lindsey Wilson gets \$1 million for library

Lindsey Wilson College received a \$1 million gift yesterday to expand its library. The gift, from an anonymous donor, will be used to pay for additions to the Katie Murrell Library, said Lindsey Wilson President William T. Luckey. The library is housed in the Columbia college's Holloway Building. This expansion will enable us to continue to attract top-notch faculty," Luckey said. This was the ninth gift of \$1 million or more that Lindsey Wilson has received since 1992. For the 1998-99 school year, Lindsey Wilson set an all time fund-raising record, acquiring more than \$3.6 million.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999

City to pay \$35,000 to settle bias lawsuit

The city of Danville agreed to pay \$21,000 to police Officer Sharon Johnson and her attorney fees of \$14,000 to settle a lawsuit alleging discrimination because of race and sex.

Ex-professor at Morehead gets 20 years

Retired educator entered house in Montana and assaulted woman

By Ty Tagami

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

A retired Morehead State University professor who walked into a Montana woman's house and attacked her with a stun gun was sentenced yesterday to 20 years in prison, but could be eligible for parole in about a year.

Charles H. Hicks, 64, pleaded guilty on Sept. 3 to assaulting and kidnapping Marcie Fitch, 20, of Bozeman. Police say that on April 27, 1998, Hicks choked Fitch, wrestled her down a flight of stairs, hit her head and face, then shocked her face, chest and abdomen with a stun gun, until she knocked it out of his hand. Fitch told police her attacker fled when she screamed at him to stop.

Hicks told police that he was driving to Kentucky after visiting his daughter in the Pacific Northwest when he noticed a for-sale sign at the house Fitch was renting. He went to the door, posing as a buyer, followed her inside when she went for a Realtor's card, then attacked her, said Jane

Mersen, the deputy county attorney who prosecuted the case.

"He doesn't know why," Mersen said yesterday. "He said something snapped and he started to beat her." Mersen said the defense seemed to be building a case around Hicks' mental condition.

Mersen said several psychiatrists and a psychologist testified that Hicks could have been driven by a case of depression exacerbated by two prescription drugs he was taking: testosterone, for impotence, and corticosteroid, for gout.

The prosecution thought Hicks was driven by more than drugs. Hicks pleaded guilty after the Montana Supreme Court declined to withhold from trial the pornographic material seized from his Morehead home, Mersen said.

Police seized sexually explicit material on Hicks' computer and computer discs, including depictions of women being drowned in bathtubs and strangled.

Officers also found a stun gun,

a Montana map with Bozeman circled, clothes matching those worn by Fitch's attacker and a receipt for an April 25 gasoline purchase in Missoula, Mont., on a credit card belonging to Hicks.

Despite his 20-year sentence, Hicks could get out of prison soon. Half the sentence — 10 years on the felony assault count — was probated, leaving Hicks 10 years to serve on the kidnapping count.

In Montana, convicts are eligible for parole after serving a quarter of their sentences, which means Hicks might have to serve only 2½ years, Mersen said. Hicks will also get credit for the 511 days he spent in jail awaiting trial, she said.

Before Hicks can get out, however, he must complete an anger-management program at the Montana State Prison, said Ruth Anne Stanton, a deputy Gallatin District Court clerk. It's unclear how long that will take.

Hicks was a Morehead University employee for 26 years before he took early retirement in 1997.

MSU Clip Sheet

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MSU ARCHIVES

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Oct. 4, 1999

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD KY 40351-1100 606-753-1201

Lexington Herald-Leader
Monday, October 4, 1999

Growing pains: Expansion may cost PCC center

By Lee Mueller

EASTERN KENTUCKY BUREAU

PRESTONSBURG — So far, Mayor Jerry Fannin says, no one has been able to adequately explain why the state wants to tear down what he thinks is a perfectly good building in the middle of Prestonsburg Community College.

Thirty-five years after it was built, the Martin Student Center is the focal point of a controversial expansion plan. While Prestonsburg officials welcome the expansion, they don't want to see the center go.

"I'll bet you the state couldn't build that same building back for \$2 million," Fannin said.

Demolishing the center to make room for one of three new buildings has been part of the state's master plan for the Floyd County campus for several years, officials say.

But a campaign to preserve the building by the Prestonsburg mayor and others, including House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo and PCC board Chairman Paul Gearheart, appears to have worked — at least temporarily.

"We have made no decision, but continue to study the issue," said Bryan Armstrong, a spokesman for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

The Martin Student Center is one of three original buildings on the Floyd County campus, which opened in 1964. It houses the student grill, the school bookstore, two classrooms, a single-parent program and two locker rooms.

Fannin said the city could use the building for a museum. Others also have ideas for the structure, including Prestonsburg lawyer John Rosenberg, who suggested using part of it as a support center for non-traditional students.

"I think it's fine the way it is," said Jamie Billiter, 29, of Whitesburg, who attends graduate classes on the PCC campus.

Armstrong said KCTCS is taking seriously the comments of local residents who want to preserve the center.

KCTCS President Michael McCall has promised PCC interim President Charles Stebbins that staff members will attend a PCC Board of Directors meeting on Oct. 15, Armstrong said.

"The PCC board will be presented information about the condition of the student center, how much money it will cost to bring the building up to standards and how that site fits into the master plan for PCC," Armstrong said.

Armstrong said the Prestonsburg master plan calls for three new buildings: a \$5.5 million Student Services and Health Education building funded in 1996, which would replace the current student center; a \$6.5 million Northeast Regional Post-Secondary Center with Morehead State University; and a \$2.5 million East Kentucky Center for Mathematics, Science and Technology.

"Those buildings are all funded," Armstrong said. "They'll be built. Now it's just a question of where they'll be built."

Fannin said there are many acres of vacant land on the campus that can be used for the new buildings.

"They're (KCTCS) saying it will cost more now — a quarter

million — to move the new Student Services building to another site because they'll have to go out and re-engineer everything," Fannin said. "I don't see how that could be."

Once the PCC board has made its recommendation, Armstrong said KCTCS will make the final decision based on the needs of the college and the community.

Gearheart, the board chairman, said Friday he was pleased

KCTCS officials had agreed to discuss the issue.

He wrote KCTCS a protest letter in July — saying the building was structurally sound and could be used for other purposes by the city of Prestonsburg — but never received an answer, he said.

"It looks like they'll at least consider it," said Gearheart, but he appeared doubtful.

"Personally, I don't think they'll change their mind," he said.

Fannin wrote to Gov. Paul Patton in July requesting help on the issue, but the governor did not appear to offer much encouragement.

"Chairman Gearheart has taken the proper step on behalf of the board of directors of the college by requesting that KCTCS reconsider its decision," Patton replied on Aug. 3. "KCTCS's engineers and architects should have the latest information and cost analysis for the feasibility of this project and are in position to make a proper decision."

Rosenberg asked McCall in a June letter to "step back and look at the Martin Student Center as an additional resource" for PCC that could be used for many purposes, including a child-care center, Kentucky Tech classes, an art gallery or a meeting place for Prestonsburg residents and groups.

"Someday, the Martin Student Center might have to come down," Rosenberg said, "but it would appear this could wait for a time when that space is no longer needed or the building has deteriorated."

Fannin was more succinct.

"I just think it's a shame to tear down that good a building," he said.



The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky. Friday, October 1, 1999

SSU enrollment nearly a record

PORTSMOUTH — Enrollment this fall at Shawnee State University has reached near-record numbers.

Officials credited a new course, River Studies, that brought in 153 students on a non-credit basis, with pushing fall enrollment to 3,613.

The record enrollment of 3,636 was set in 1992, when

SSU had 270 students in its former program at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility.

The enrollment figures come from the preliminary enrollment report submitted to the Ohio Board of Regents on Monday.

The fine arts and teacher education programs appear to have had strong growth. SSU Registrar Stephen Midkiff said. Also, the number of international students has increased by a large percentage.

The international student population this year includes three from Japan, three from Germany, two

from Spain, and one from Mexico, Zambia, Malaysia, Zimbabwe, Korea and Albania.

Proposal enlists colleges to aid schools

Model programs to train teachers are board's goal

Associated Press

COVINGTON, Ky. — The state's higher education board has proposed new teacher-training programs that would encourage entire universities to work closely with local school districts.

The proposal, which could cost up to \$4 million, has been endorsed by a group that is responsible for keeping public schools and universities working together.

Members of Kentucky's P-16 Council said Tuesday that they liked the idea of a new state fund to create model programs for teacher education.

The P-16 council, which deals with issues from preschool through the first two years of college, advises the state Board of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education.

The Council on Postsecondary Education has proposed a new fund to support new teacher-training programs at public universities and a private college.

The teaching trust fund is a separate trust fund. The council may ask to be included in the state's higher education budget.

The council will decide next month whether to request the new trust funds.

The state already has funds to support university endowments and special academic programs aimed at gaining national prominence for the colleges.

The new teacher-training programs would take innovative approaches to preparing students for the classroom, said Diane Bazell of the Council on Postsecondary Education.

All of the state's colleges and universities could compete for the new program.

The programs would have to include a strong partnership with at least one local school district, significant classroom experiences for students, training for current teachers and follow-ups with graduates.

If the model programs are successful, the colleges would be expected to integrate them into their existing schools or use them to replace their existing programs.

P-16 Council member Shirley Menendez said the trust funds would encourage schools to think and act differently.

"We really don't do enough of that in education schools, and this would make them really consider the outcomes," said Menendez, who is also a member of the Council on Postsecondary Education.

Teacher-training board wants state panel seat

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A new state education council designed to link the boards that oversee schools and colleges was criticized yesterday for failing to include the group that oversees teacher education.

The Education Professional Standards Board, the panel created to monitor teacher quality and regulate universities' education colleges, said yesterday that it will write a letter asking for a seat on the council created to advise the separate state boards that oversee public schools and state universities.

"We believe that collaboration is the way to go, but collaboration requires everyone involved to be at the table," said Tim Dedman, a Fayette County teacher who is chairman of the standards board. He said the board's requests to be involved have drawn no response from the P-16 Council — so named because it looks at issues from preschool through the fourth year of college.

It's designed to link the state Education Department and the Council on Postsecondary Education.

Both Wilmer Cody, state education commissioner, and Gordon Davies, president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, were out of the state yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Members of the standards board said they decided to make a formal request for a seat on the council after learning that the P-16 Council this week discussed a plan by the Council on Postsecondary Education to create a \$4 million trust fund as an incentive for colleges to revamp their teacher-training programs.

"Teacher education is now the hot topic and everyone wants to be on the wagon, but we are the wagon," said John R. Brown, dean of the education college at Murray State University and a member of the standards board.

Charles Wade, an associate for academic affairs for the Council on Postsecondary Education and a member of the standards board, said the P-16 council, as a voluntary, advisory group, can take no policy stands.

Wade said he thought the group had tried to bring in representatives of education groups to discuss specific top-

ics. But Dedman said the standards board wants a permanent place on the council. He said the standards board had no objections to any of the P-16 Council's work.

As the group in charge of teacher preparation, we should be present at those discussions," he said.

In other action at the standards board meeting, Morehead State University's teacher training program narrowly won a five-year accreditation extension.

Members of the board said that reports of an accreditation team that visited the college showed that its education program had taken a big step backward over the past five years.

Among other findings, the report linked the college's assignment and supervision of students' teachers, a problem that Dedman said was serious enough to warrant putting the university on probation.

He also said he was frustrated that the university's written response to the accreditation report pointed fingers at the experts who reviewed the school.

Michael Moore, Morehead's executive vice president for academic affairs, said that the education program had suffered "serious problems" in

leadership, which led to the current search for a new dean of the school.

Moore assured the standards board that the college is concentrating on improving its teacher-education program.

Starting last fall, Morehead President Ronald Eaglin scheduled a series of events designed to present new ideas for improving the school's college of education. A task force at the college has worked on a set of specific proposals in recent months and plans to produce a final report next April, said Cathy Barlow, interim dean of the education school.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

On campus

Classroom president

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

The saying goes it's not what you know, it's who you know.

That's true when it comes to burned pizza at Transylvania University.

Tell your freshman seminar instructor about problems in the cafeteria, and he'll handle it.

That is, if your instructor is the university president, Charles Shearer.

Shearer is a classroom perk for students in one section of Transy's University 1111, an academic and career skills class.

He serves as instructor, mentor and academic adviser for 13 randomly selected freshmen. That includes helping them adjust to college life, offering advice on studying and time management, and helping them select classes.

The course, which the Lexington

university has offered since 1982, also covers such topics as alcohol, nutrition, sleep and sex.

Shearer, who has led a section of the class since becoming president in 1983, teaches the class with a student. This year, junior Bethanie Hammond, who had Shearer for the same class, is team-teaching with him.

Although it turns out the university food service director already knew about the pizza problem, students in his class say it's nice knowing that the president is taking an interest.

"I was like, 'Wow,' when I found out that President Shearer would be my adviser," said Richard Hartsough, 19, of Owensboro. "It reminded me of why I decided to go to Transy."

Shearer says the course keeps him connected with students. The class helps him learn what Transy students expect of college and stay up on popular trends, he said.

"There are so many things that tug at a president's time, but this is one of the most enjoyable things I do," Shearer said.

For the first month of the semester, the class met twice a week. For the rest of the semester, the class will meet formally once a week; a second meeting is for one-on-one counseling sessions.

Students say they are happy to get the chance to know the university president.

"He has an open-door policy, and has always told us we could always knock on his door if we have problems," said Mary Beth Dennis, 18, of Louisville.

"That's pretty cool."

Lexington Herald-Leader
October 4, 1999

Book offers insights into pledging a sorority

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

A mid-semester helping of Class Notes:

■ Two University of Kentucky alumni have produced



what may be the definitive guide on sorority rush. Sisters Debbie Jo Thornton and Bonnie Thornton Hooton have written

Ready for Rush — The Must-Have Manual for Sorority Rushees!

Ready for Rush offers plenty of advice on the membership process used by sororities in the National Panhellenic Conference.

Co-author Thornton Hooton said she wrote the book based on her experiences before pledging Kappa Kappa Gamma.

"I was so nervous and afraid that no one would like me and I wouldn't get invited to join any sorority," said Thornton Hooton, who now works in real estate in Nashville.

"I knew there should be some help available to rushees to make the process less stressful."

The book is a largely glowing account of sorority rush with lots of pictures from UK, but offers some curious tidbits on sorority life. For example, a chapter called "Stop, Look and Sniff," which describes sororities by the young women they attract — Wealthy Wanda, Partying Patty, Natural Nancy and Beautiful Barbie.

For other takes on sorority life, check out the Oct. 14 Rolling Stone and the fall edition of the journal Southern Culture.

The Rolling Stone article is a picture of debauchery at Ohio State University; Southern Culture takes a scholarly approach to rush at Ole Miss, defining the balance sisters find between the "Southern lady" and the belle mentalities.

■ **Dialogue on Race:** Campbellsville University is sponsoring a series of group discussions this week on race. College deans and alumni will lead the discussions to help students better understand the meaning of race in society. The weeklong event is part of

the national "Campus Week of Dialogue on Race," a response to President Clinton's Initiative on Race. During last year's campus week, more than 600 colleges and universities participated; and several other Kentucky schools are planning events.

■ **Read for a Change:** Eastern Kentucky University's student newspaper, The Eastern Progress, is running a unique promotional contest to keep students reading.

The contest, "100 Things to Do With The Eastern Progress," features short ads listing alternative uses for the newspaper. Collect all 100 suggestions and students will be entered into a drawing for 100 quarters. That's \$25 or, as the Progress points out, 33 loads of laundry.

Among the more interesting suggestions:

3. Pretend you're an arson investigation major and make a fireman's hat.

8. Make a flag for your car antenna so you know where you parked.

11. Practice stapling.

(MORE)

Thursday, September 30, 1999

On Campus — continued

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1999

Company lets students bid online for tuition

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOSTON — A new Internet service wants to treat college tuition like an auction, matching students' financial "bids" to colleges willing to offer discounted tuition rates.

The service, eCollegebid.org, asks students to submit the amount they are willing or able to pay to attend college.

Students also are asked to specify a region of the country they would like to be in, an area of study, whether they want to commute or live in a dorm and what interests they have.

Bidders find out the identity of the school they might attend only if their bid is accepted.

The service is free, and students are under no obligation to accept once they are matched with a university.

Founder of Falls Church, Va.-based eCollegebid.org, Tedd Kelly said that although the service has fewer than a dozen schools signed up at the moment, he expects to have more by Nov. 1.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Tuesday, September 28, 1999

U of L's fall enrollment up

and projecting a fall enrollment of 20,914 students, which would be an increase from last year's 20,557 and include the largest freshman class in school history.

That class has 2,397 students, up from 2,145 in 1998.

Denise Gifford, vice president for student affairs, attributed the gains to several factors, including an increase in funding for academic scholarships, an increase in Metropolitan College students, and recognition of the academic strides made by the university through its Challenge of Excellence campaign.

KSU's 'program of distinction' OK'd

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

COVINGTON — A Kentucky State University academic program that university officials say can help the state's struggling tobacco farmers yesterday received an injection of \$1.2 million to help it grow.

The state's Council on Postsecondary Education approved aquaculture as the Frankfort university's first "program of distinction."

Kentucky State's aquaculture program focuses on training students to work in the fish farming industry and helping farmers produce commercial crops.

The designation allows the program to tap into special state funds for programs that the universities think can gain them national prominence.

The money will be used to support a new master's degree in aquaculture and undergraduate scholarships, hire new professors and researchers, and upgrade laboratory facilities.

In 1997, the General Assembly said each of Kentucky's six regional universities should have at least one nationally recognized academic program. It set up special trust funds to help support them. The schools have to match the money: Kentucky State's match comes mostly from U.S. Department of Agriculture grants.

Centre teacher honored for program

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

Before Centre College had an overseas study program in Strasbourg, France, it had Karin Ciholas.

In the winter of 1991, Ciholas walked the French city's cold streets looking for apartments and classroom space for the program.

For that, and other similar instances of dedication, Ciholas, a professor of languages at Centre, was awarded the 1999

Acorn Award Sunday evening.

The award is given annually by the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education in recognition of a superlative professor at a Kentucky university.

The Strasbourg program at Centre now includes 50 students a year and has an alumni list of 360 graduates.

At Centre, Ciholas has produced a large volume of creative writing and drama pieces for publication and production.

Frankfort on the universities' construction and capital needs.

A new council report concluded that the state's colleges and universities have enough space, and Council President Gordon Davies has told legislators that he thinks they can hold off on any new construction for a couple of years. Many of the university presidents, however, have said they still need new buildings.

■ The council approved \$7.5 million for a new worker-training program to be run by the Kentucky Community and Technical College System and an \$4.5 million to install and upgrade the system's computer networks.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Oct. 6, 1999

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 (606) 783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1999

Survey finds college tuition, fees rose less than 5% this year

By ARLENE LEVINSON
Associated Press

NEW YORK — College tuition and fees rose an average of less than 5 percent this year — the smallest increase in four years — thanks in part to the booming economy. But the increase was still more than twice the rate of inflation.

The average tuition at a four-year private college in 1999-2000 is \$15,380, a 4.6 percent increase over last year, according to a survey released yesterday by The College Board. That doesn't include the average room-and-board cost of \$5,959, up 3.6 percent from last year.

In-state tuition at public four-year schools averages \$3,356, a 3.4 percent increase, while out-of-state tuition is \$8,706, a rise of 3 percent. Room and board at those schools average \$4,730, a 4.6 percent rise.

"This obviously isn't the best news for students," said Meredith Klein, a sophomore at the University of Chicago, where tuition is \$23,820 a year. "It's definitely a problem in this country that tuition is rising at such a fast rate and people are intimidated by it."

The 19-year-old public policy major said she scrapes together money for tuition and expenses from a variety of sources: Her parents contribute, as does a grandmother. She also tutors at an inner-city school, taps an inheritance from her grandfather, gets about \$8,000 in university grant money and took out government loans.

Experts attributed the small-

er-than-usual increase to the booming economy, brimming state coffers, a vigorous stock market that has swelled colleges' endowments, and efforts by schools to control costs.

"Times are good. State budgets are better than they've been in over a decade," said Jane Wellman, an analyst at the nonprofit Institute for Higher Education Policy in Washington.

The survey by the New York-based College Board — the organization that administers the SATs — also found that financial aid totaled \$64 billion last year, a record. Of that, 58 percent came from student loans, up from 40 percent in 1980-81.

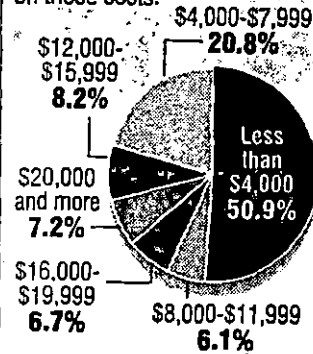
Of the nation's 15 million college students, about 40 percent attend four-year state schools and 40 percent go to two-year community colleges. The remaining 20 percent attend private colleges.

College Board President Gaston Caperton pointed out that a degree from a four-year college typically doubles the lifetime earnings of a high school graduate. "I don't know anywhere in the world where you can make an investment and make that kind of return," the former governor of West Virginia said.

Caperton stressed that Americans need college degrees for the better-paying, high-skill jobs offered in technology and the global economy. "Education is expensive," he said, "but it's not nearly as expensive as not getting an education."

THE COST OF COLLEGE

The majority of all students at four-year colleges and universities pay less than \$4,000 a year for tuition and fees. Here is a look at the distribution of students for the 1999-2000 school year, based on those costs.



Note: Figures don't add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Average cost of tuition and fees

Four-year public institution, in-state student

1999-2000 \$3,356

1998-1999 \$3,247

Four-year public institution, out-of-state student

1999-2000 \$8,706

1998-1999 \$8,471

Four-year private institution

1999-2000 \$15,380

1998-1999 \$14,709

Source: The College Board

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Student loan default rate falls to 8.8%

By ARLENE LEVINSON
Associated Press

The default rate on government student loans has dropped to the lowest point since the federal government began tracking them more than a decade ago, according to U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley.

Figures released yesterday show the default rate slipped for the seventh consecutive year, dipping to 8.8 percent in 1997, Riley said.

He credited responsible student borrowers, schools, underwriters and lenders, a crackdown on debtors and the robust economy.

It was the second straight year the rate was in single digits. In fiscal 1996, the default rate was 9.6 percent. The default rate has dropped each year since a peak of 22.4 percent in fiscal 1990.

The loans, underwritten by the federal government, averaged \$4,103 in fiscal 1997. They went to 2.15 million students attending more than 7,000 vocational schools, colleges and universities. Of those, about 189,000 defaulted by falling behind in their payments.

In the past decade, the total volume of loans has more than tripled, the Education Department said. The \$11.7 billion borrowed from the government in fiscal 1990 swelled to \$34.1 billion in fiscal 1997. In fiscal 1999 the total is \$42.9 billion

Lexington Herald-Leader
Wednesday, October 6, 1999

College expenses growing at slower pace

By Mike Hudson

KNIGHT RIDDER WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The cost of a college education is still climbing faster than inflation but the rate of growth is slowing, new statistics released yesterday by the College Board show. Board officials said the average tuition at a four-year college rose 4.6 percent this year.

But experts say they doubt college costs will ever stop growing more rapidly than other prices. Thus, paying for higher education is likely to present an ever more daunting burden, particularly to lower- and middle-income Americans whose children don't qualify for big scholarships but who can't pay college bills without borrowing heavily.

The average tuition at a four-year private college in 1999-2000 is \$15,380, a 4.6 percent increase over last year, according to the survey released yesterday by The

College Board. That doesn't include the average room-and-board cost of \$5,959, up 3.6 percent from last year.

Still, college is worth the massive investment, other government statistics show.

The average college graduate made \$14,000 more per year than a high school-educated employee in 1997, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and that gap widens with each additional year of education.

With that impressive payoff, more middle- and upper-income young people are choosing to pursue degrees, said Thomas J. Kane, an assistant professor at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and an expert on educational finance.

"The payoff to college has increased. It's worthwhile to more kids than it used to be," Kane said.

It troubles him that lower-income families are backing away from the heavy debts that come with investing in an education that will boost a student's future income.

"Parents' income is becoming a more important determinant of their kid's income," he said.

The reason, experts say, is that since the mid-1990s, college students have been financing their educations with loans more than grants.

Proportionately, there has been less grant money available for them in this period of rising costs.

In 1992, for example, loans paid about 45 percent of a student's school bills. By 1998, that had risen to 58 percent.

And with tuition plus room and board averaging more than \$8,000 annually at four-year public

schools, less-affluent graduates find themselves knee-deep in debt before they ever hit the job market.

"The rising indebtedness has been a problem. It's a deterrent to students from low-income backgrounds," said Lawrence Gladieux, the College Board's director of policy analysis. "They are simply more cautious about borrowing."

College Board President Gaston Caperton said students should concentrate on the benefits of education and not the expense.

"The cost of not going is much higher," Caperton said.

Attempts to control tuition costs have met some success

More:

judging by the recent numbers, but the disparity between higher education costs and inflation won't easily be closed, said Ron Ehrenberg, director of the higher education research institute at Cornell University.

Schools can't increase the productivity of their staffs without compromising quality, he said, and they're also battling state government budget cuts.

"For a while higher education became less of a (state) priority," Ehrenberg said. "In many states, they can't maintain the quality of the institutions if they continue to do that."

So schools raise their fees, forcing many students to take out loans on their futures.

The trend could work to the benefit of community colleges, however, as their more affordable degrees become the most attractive option for poorer students.

"We're seeing rises in enrollments," said Norma Kent, director of communications for the American Association of Community Colleges. "Access has always been a cornerstone of our philosophy."

Harvard's Kane recently completed a book on the issue, and proposed several solutions to the problems of poor students, including limiting grants to the first and second years of school and setting up loan-forgiveness programs to reduce debts for those who don't end up making higher wages after college.

"We need to get into the business of financing more experiments. Let kids see if they are college material," he said. "If they find out they are, they'll be more willing to take the risk of loans."

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Ky. schools cost less

Despite increases that range from about 5 percent to 10 percent, tuition at Kentucky's public and private colleges and universities remains much lower than national averages.

Tuition this fall at the regional comprehensive universities, such as Eastern Kentucky, Morehead State and Kentucky State, is \$2,020 annually, a 5.2 percent tuition increase over 1998-99.

At the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, tuition is \$2,960 annually, a 10.4 percent increase.

Tuition at the state's public universities will rise again next fall, with the increases ranging from about 3 percent to 7 percent.

But rates are expected to remain lower than national average.

Next fall's tuition at the region's comprehensive universities will be about \$2,200 a year. At UK and UofL, tuition will average about \$3,300 annually.

Tuition at the state's 19 private colleges also falls below national averages. The average tuition at the state's private colleges this fall is \$9,353 annually, a 5.3 percent increase over last year.

— HOLLY E. STEIN

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1999

Lawyer says JCC, activist conspired to fire teacher

College says lack of class meant he wasn't retained

By MARK SCHAUER
The Courier-Journal

A lawyer for a former teacher at Jefferson Community College claims the school conspired with the Rev. Louis Coleman to fire the communications instructor because he led a class discussion of offensive language.

Glenn A. Cohen, a lawyer for Kenneth Hardy, said JCC's explanation that Hardy wasn't rehired last year because no classes were available for him to teach was "a smokescreen."

"The real reason he was terminated was because of pressure exerted on the school by a political activist — Reverend Coleman," Cohen said in an interview Monday.

Hardy sued JCC and two administrators in U.S. District Court in July. He claims they violated his rights to free

speech and academic freedom, when the college refused to rehire him to teach in the fall of 1998.

Hardy says he wasn't rehired because a student objected to a discussion of "socially controversial words" during a class Introduction to Interpersonal Communication, that summer.

JCC, which has asked a judge to dismiss the suit, says one of Hardy's classes was canceled because of low enrollment and two others were given to full-time professors, who have preference.

JCC's attorney, Holland N. McTyeire V, said the decision not to rehire Hardy had nothing to do with Coleman. By the time Coleman became involved, the decision not to employ Hardy in the fall was "a fait accompli," he said.

Coleman said in an interview that he did bring the complaints of the student, Julia Pierre, to the attention of Richard Green, the president of JCC. Coleman said he asked the college to research her complaint and take "appropriate action" but didn't specifically

ask for Hardy to be fired.

Coleman said it was up to the college to decide what to do, and it's "not my problem" if Hardy was fired as a result of his intervention.

Coleman said Pierre, who is black, was offended that Hardy, who is white, used "the N-word" in class.

Hardy, however, says his purpose wasn't to offend anyone. He says the purpose of the lecture and discussion was to "promote the awareness of those words, which have historically served the interests

of the dominant culture" and to show how the words "serve to oppress marginalized classes of people," according to an affidavit filed in court last week.

Pierre was the only student of 22 in the class, including nine African Americans, to object to the discussion. Hardy said in the affidavit. In court papers opposing the college's motion to dismiss the lawsuit, Hardy includes letters from 11 students praising the discussion as valuable and enlightening. Two of the students identified themselves in the letters as

black.

Coleman, the head of the Justice Resource Center, said that he didn't know exactly what was said in class and that he didn't talk to other students before bringing Pierre's complaint to the college president. He said he didn't try to talk to Hardy.

"We can't research the whole school," Coleman said.

He said he has known Pierre for 20 years because she and

her mother have attended his church. "She's not a person that just arbitrarily throws out Mickey Mouse concerns," Coleman said.

Hardy should have asked all of the students in the class whether they objected to the discussion, and if anyone did, he should have chosen "a different arena," Coleman said.

William Wesley Lites, a JCC professor and former chairman of the Humanities Division, said in an affidavit on Hardy's behalf that Academic Affairs Dean Mary Pamela Besser told him and Hardy during a meeting to discuss Pierre's complaint that "a prominent citizen" had become involved on behalf of the student.

Lites said Besser told them JCC could not afford to alienate the African-American community because it could harm the college's enrollment.

Lites said Besser told Hardy, "If you were not a white male, this would not be an issue."

Lites said Green, the college president, told him in another meeting that he had met with Coleman about the complaint.

But Lites said when Green and Besser later told him the situation had been

resolved to the satisfaction of the student, they refused to tell him how.

Besser and Green are named as defendants in the suit along with the college.

"While I admire Reverend Coleman's zeal and many of the principles for which he stands, I don't think the First Amendment would mean very much at all if he and other activists were permitted to dictate college curriculum," Cohen said.

Ex-MSU professor sentenced in attack

By HEIDI HAGEMEIER
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

BOZEMAN, Mont. — A retired Morehead State University professor who attacked a woman with a stun gun here received 10 years behind bars Monday but will be eligible for parole in a year.

Rejecting a plea deal with prosecutors, District Judge Mike Salvagni sentenced 64-year-old Charles Hicks to 20 years to the Deer Lodge, Mont., prison with 10 years suspended.

Salvagni said Hicks seems remorseful, but the five years of prison time recommended by attorneys from both sides wasn't enough punishment for his potentially lethal assault on a Montana State University student.

With 511 days already spent in jail, Hicks could be paroled in as soon as a year. But he must first complete

the prison's anger management courses, a program with a waiting list that could take years to get through.

Hicks, who was standing as Salvagni announced his sentence, slumped down when he heard the prison time, bracing his weight on the table and staring at the floor. He didn't look at his wife and son, who sat in the front row.

He had hoped to be eligible for parole in seven months under a deal with Deputy Gallatin County Attorney Jane Mersen.

Hicks' victim, Marcie Fitch, still has scars on her face and chest from the attack and has jaw problems as well. She often stared at the floor during the sentencing's two days of testimony.

But Monday, sitting with her mother and two friends, she appeared upbeat.

Mersen said both she and Fitch were pleased with the prison time, and Fitch was eager for the case to be over.

The case took 17 months to resolve. Hicks retained three different attorneys, took an issue to the Montana Supreme Court and evaded five trial dates.

While Mersen agreed to the plea deal, it was up to Hicks' defense to convince Salvagni that rare circumstances came together the day he choked Fitch, zapping her repeatedly with a stun gun.

Five psychologists and counselors testified during the sentencing and several others tested Hicks but were not

called to the witness stand.

One doctor called Hicks' aggression a "steroid rage" from his prescription medication. Another said Hicks is a sexual deviant who finally acted out. All five counselors and doctors who testified said Hicks had been depressed most of his life, frustrated by relationships with his parents, wives and children.

Salvagni said he believed prescription medications and clinical depression affected Hicks the afternoon of April 27, 1998, when the Morehead man assaulted Fitch in her university-area home. But he also said Hicks planned it, bringing the stun gun with him and taking her to the basement to avoid being seen.

"None of the experts have used medical reasons as ex-

cuses for his behavior," the judge said.

Hicks was visiting Bozeman as part of a trip tracing the Lewis and Clark Trail. He had previously said a for-sale sign drew him to the door to ask for a real estate agent's card. During the sentencing he added he saw Fitch's shadow in the window of the house and became curious.

Hicks followed Fitch into the house as she got the card. He then choked her, dragged her to the basement and shocked her with the stun gun. Fitch fought back, and eventually Hicks gave up and left.

Detectives used an eyeglass lens and credit card receipts he left at the crime scene to track Hicks to his Kentucky home.

Fitch testified that the assault affected her severely. She now carries a knife constantly. She was leaving to present her final architecture project when Hicks knocked at her door, but she never finished that semester at the university.

The judge also said Hicks must have sex offender treatment during probation, calling pornography he viewed on the Internet "sadistic and voyeuristic."

Defense attorney Herman "Chuck" Watson III said despite his client's reaction, he feels the sentence was fair. He said Salvagni could have thrown the book at Hicks for aggravated kidnapping and felony assault but instead crafted a "compassionate and comprehensive sentence."

Ex-Morehead professor gets assault sentence

Associated Press

BOZEMAN, Mont. — Charles Hicks, a retired Morehead State University professor who attacked a Bozeman woman with a stun gun, was sentenced to 20 years in prison, with 10 years suspended.

Officials said he would be eligible for parole in a year.

District Judge Mike Salvagni on Monday rejected a plea deal worked out with prosecutors in sentencing Hicks, 64, at the end of a two-day hearing.

Salvagni said Hicks seemed remorseful, but the five years of prison time recommended by attorneys from both sides wasn't enough punishment for his potentially lethal assault on a Montana State University student.

Hicks has spent 511 days in jail, so he could be paroled in as soon as a year if he completes the prison's anger-management courses.

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He was visiting Bozeman as part of a trip tracing the Lewis and Clark Trail. Detectives used an eyeglass lens and credit-card receipts he left at the crime scene to track Hicks to his Kentucky home.

The judge also said he thinks Hicks needs sex-offender treatment during probation, calling the pornography he viewed on the Internet "sadistic and voyeuristic." Prosecutors cited the images Hicks viewed of strangled and mutilated women as motive for the attack. Salvagni said Hicks may not use pornography or the Internet while on probation.

Hicks said in court that after his release he hopes to return to Kentucky, where he was a computer science professor at Morehead. He will live in Lexington and do computer consulting to pay his legal bills and \$16,000 in restitution to Fitch and her mother.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Sunday, October 10, 1999

Race is on for college acceptance Getting into top schools increasingly competitive

By RACHEL SMOLKIN
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

As millions of high school seniors start the stomach-churning chore of college applications, they may learn an early lesson in Economics 101: Supply and demand.

More students are preparing to go to college. They are taking more rigorous high school classes and more SATs. They even appear to be filling out more college applications, with many applying to 10 or 15 schools.

As demand goes up, the number of spots available for aspiring freshmen remains relatively constant.

"There continue to be more spots available to students than students applying," said Trent Anderson, executive director for pre-college programs at Kaplan Educational Centers. "However, in terms of top colleges, it (1999) was one of the most competitive seasons ever, and next year is expected to be no different."

Consider the numbers provided by the U.S. Department of Education and the College Board, which administers the SATs.

► This year, a record 14.9 million Americans will be studying at colleges and universities. Enrollment will jump 10 percent in the next 10 years, with an increasing majority of college students attending school full-time.

► Two-thirds of all high school students now go directly to college.

► More than 2 million students — an all-time high — took the SAT during the past school year. The number of students taking college-level Advanced Placement exams increased over the last decade by nearly 390,000 to 704,000.

Such numbers, combined with a robust economy, are translating into a college application boom. The good times for colleges are further fueled by a growing perception that higher education is necessary for success, by a sophisticated test preparation and college counseling industry and by the Internet, which opens new possibilities to students surfing the Web for an ideal school.

"I think that definitely it's getting tighter at the most selective schools, not just the Ivies, but the top liberal arts

schools, and even the top state schools," said Kirk Smothers, director of college guidance at the Barrie School, a private school in Silver Spring, Md. "It's getting insane at the really high, high echelon schools."

Luring students away

More public universities are beginning to lure top students away from private schools than in the past, Smothers said. Some, such as the University of Texas at Austin and the University of Maryland, College Park, attract strong students with their honors programs. Others, such as the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Virginia, rank among the most selective institutions in the country.

John Blackburn, dean of admission at the University of Virginia, said this year's entering freshman class is the university's strongest ever. Eighty-two percent ranked in the top 10 percent of their high school class, up from 79 percent in 1998.

"I've been here 20 years, starting in 1979, and in terms of traditional measures but also in terms of the quality of essays they write and the things they are doing, it's a humbling task to read these applications," Blackburn said.

Ohio State University also reported an excellent year, offering admission to an estimated 73 percent of 1999 applicants, down from 82 percent in 1998.

In this case, the increase in competition comes partly from the school's decision to boost its reputation. In 1987, school officials changed their open admissions policy for students who graduated from high school in Ohio to competitive admissions. About three years ago, the university began investing heavily in recruitment. Admissions officials say 15 percent of students this fall will come from outside the state, compared with 10.6 percent in 1995.

Richard Adam, college advisor at the private Albuquerque Academy in New Mexico, said 1999 marked a significant increase in the number of applicants to the country's most competitive colleges. "Some institutions were turning down kids of a

quality they had never turned down before," he said. "It certainly surprised a lot of high school counselors."

Good schools available

In the current college climate, talented and accomplished high school seniors may not get into their first or even second choice school. But they will get into a good school.

"A student with a decent college preparatory program with Bs from a good high school, urban, suburban or rural, and scores above 1000 or 1100 on the SAT is probably going to have lots of options, and good options," Adam said.

Of the more than 2,000 four-year colleges in the United States, only 225 really practice selective admission, said Robert Zemsky, director of the Institute for Research on Higher Education at the University of Pennsylvania.

About 80 percent of four-year college students attend schools that may have certain entrance requirements — such as a minimum grade point average and standardized test scores from the SAT or ACT — but do not set competitive standards. If you meet those standards, you get in.

Only about 2 percent of undergraduate students attend colleges that are considered highly selective, such as Ivy League schools.

At Manassas High School in Memphis, Tenn., where more than 95 percent of students are on free or reduced lunch programs, the challenge for counselor Brenda Berretta is convincing her students to apply for college.

"They know very little about college because they're the first generation to even contemplate going to college. A lot of them are even first-generation high school graduates," she said.

About 50 percent of the graduating class goes to college, usually attending a two-year community college or a state school like Tennessee State University or the University of Memphis. Most are able to attend through a combination of federal grants and scholarships, including school scholarships for African American students who score well on the ACT.

(MORE)

At Mountain Brook high school in suburban Birmingham, Ala., college advisers aren't Bogenschutz worries about the increasing numbers of students who feel they must apply to college under an early decision plan, which means they will learn their fate early but are obligated to attend the school if accepted. Last year almost 20 percent of the students applied early decision, up from the usual 13 percent.

"I think there's so much pressure on the kids to apply early, and sometimes I don't think that's the right thing to do," she said.

Some colleges are starting to accept more students through early admissions plans. Harvard admitted almost 60 percent of this year's freshman class under its early decision program. Unlike early decision plans, early action generally does not require the student to make a binding commitment.

Because schools tend to have a somewhat higher admission rate for the early applicants, some students apply early in hopes of increasing their chances for admission.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland,

Kentucky, Sunday, October 10, 1999

College tuition, fees continue to increase

By ARLENE LEVINSON
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK College tuition and fees rose an average of less than 5 percent this year — the smallest increase in four years — thanks in part to the booming economy. But the increase was still more than twice the rate of inflation.

The average tuition at a four-year private college in 1999-2000 is \$15,380, a 4.6 percent increase over last year, according to a survey released Tuesday by The College Board. That doesn't include the average room-and-board cost of \$5,959, up 3.6 percent from last year.

In-state tuition at public four-year schools averages \$3,356, a 3.4 percent increase, while out-of-state tuition is \$8,706, a rise of 3 percent. Room and board at those schools average \$4,730, a 4.6 percent rise.

"This obviously isn't the best news for students," said Meredith Klein, a sophomore at the University of Chicago, where tuition is \$23,820 a year. "It's definitely a problem

fire. James Thompson applied for early decision at Columbia University, but the school deferred him until April. "That was pretty bad, and I had like a winter of hell," he said. "I had barely started on applications from other schools because I was thinking I'd wait and hear from Columbia."

Thompson's hectic Christmas season culminated with a drive to the regional post office in Merrifield, Va., in the waning hours of New Year's Eve. He and his mother begged the workers to let him slip his University of Pennsylvania application in the mail so it could be postmarked Dec. 31.

But in the world of pre-college stress, Thompson's story, at least, has a happy ending. Teachers and a guidance counselor at his public high school in Alexandria, Va., waged a publicity campaign and wrote letters on his behalf.

"I got in regular admission at Columbia, and I was ecstatic!" the freshman said. "I wore the Columbia sweatshirt the next day even though it was 80 degrees."

in this country that tuition is rising at such a fast rate and people are intimidated by it."

The 19-year-old public policy major said she scrapes together money for tuition and expenses from a variety of sources: Her parents contribute, as does a grandmother. She also tutors at an inner-city school, taps an inheritance from her grandfather, gets about \$8,000 in university grant money and took out government loans.

Experts attributed the smaller-than-usual increase to the booming economy, brimming state coffers, a vigorous stock market that has swelled colleges' endowments, and efforts by schools to rein in costs.

"Times are good. State budgets are better than they've been in over a decade," said Jane Wellman, an analyst at the nonprofit Institute for Higher Education Policy in Washington. But she warned: "When times are bad, it's the first thing to get cut."

The survey by the New York-based College Board — the organization that administers the SATs — also found

College advisers, officials give 10 tips for seniors applying to college

By RACHEL SMOLKIN
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

Although there's no magic formula for filling out college applications or eradicating college stress, here are a few tips from college advisers, admissions officers and other education experts.

1. Get started as early as possible. Don't procrastinate. September is not too early.

2. Spend some time on the Internet doing research. Don't limit yourself to places you have heard of.

Suggested Web sites: collegeboard.org and www.collegeispossible.org.

3. Apply to a variety of institutions. If you pick the six schools that best match your interests and achievements, you don't need to apply to more than that. Don't pick a safety or backup school you would be unhappy to attend. Be realistic, but dream a little.

4. Review the applications so you know what col-

leges require in terms of tests and teacher recommendations.

5. Find out how and when you can fill out the forms required for financial aid.

6. Be thoughtful about how you complete the applications. Don't try to trick the system. Present yourself as truthfully as you can, including in your essay.

7. Always make a copy of everything before you send it away.

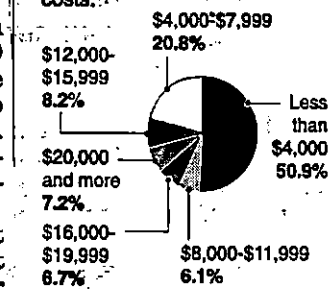
8. Maintain a rigorous course of study throughout the senior year, and avoid the proverbial "senior slump." Keep in mind that you are preparing yourself for college.

9. Mom and Dad can help, too, by reinforcing the notion that there are lots of good opportunities and this is not the end-all, be-all of life.

10. Have confidence in yourself, and try to have a little fun.

The cost of college

The majority of all students at four-year colleges and universities pay less than \$4,000 a year for tuition and fees. Here is a look at the distribution of students for the 1999-2000 school year, based on those costs.



Note: Figures don't add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Average cost of tuition and fees

Four-year public institution, in-state student	
1999-2000	\$3,356
1998-1999	\$3,247
Four-year public institution, out-of-state student	
1999-2000	\$8,706
1998-1999	\$8,471
Four-year private institution	
1999-2000	\$15,380
1998-1999	\$14,709

Source: The College Board

Crime in schools Center's provides needed information

Although volumes have been written about school crime and many schools have taken proactive, sometimes drastic, steps to discourage violence, little has been known about just how serious the crime problem is in Kentucky's schools.

But that's changing. Eastern Kentucky University's Center for School Safety — created by a mandate from the 1998 General Assembly — has issued the first statistics on crime in Kentucky's public schools. While it is difficult to draw conclusions from those first statistics, the figures will provide a benchmark for future reports on school crime. That way schools will be able to determine whether the crime problem is increasing or decreasing.

No one should be surprised by one aspect of the school crime report: Fights are the most common acts of violence in Kentucky's public schools, and boys are far more likely than girls to be involved in the fistfuffs.

The center reports that more than 4,000 assaults occurred in or around Kentucky schools during the 1998-99 academic

year. That includes not only physical attacks during school hours, but also fights at school activities such as sporting events and dances.

But fighting is hardly a new development in schools. Most of us who have been out of the classroom for decades can remember fist fights occasionally breaking out in the hallways or on the playgrounds — and boys were involved in the vast majority of those incidents. However, few of us thought of those scuffles as serious offenses.

Well, most fights in Kentucky schools still are relatively minor, but 875 of them were considered serious enough to be classified as "aggravated assaults," which the FBI terms as felonies.

The center also reports 664 larceny-thefts and 151 arsons in Kentucky's schools. Not surprisingly, drugs also are a problem in our public schools. There were 2,237 drug-related violations reported on school campuses.

As for weapons, there were 36 incidents with handguns,

seven with shotguns or rifles, 17 described as "other firearm" and 394 with "other weapons." Obviously, any incidents involving firearms in the schools should be considered serious and merit the most severe punishment.

One only has to recall the horrible shooting deaths at Grayson's East Carter High School and West Paducah's Heath High School to realize that Kentucky's schools are not immune to violence, but the statistics show that our schools remain relatively safe.

The center's analysis of victims reveals 377 male student victims of crimes and 180 female student victims per 10,000 students. While those numbers provide little comfort to those who have been victims of school crime, they help put the overall problem into perspective.

The first school crime report helps identify the extent of the problem; future reports will help evaluate how effective schools are in reducing the problem.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Sunday, October 10, 1999

EKU tuition going up for next 2 years

ASSOCIATED PRESS

RICHMOND — Eastern Kentucky University regents yesterday approved a 7.5 percent tuition increase for each of the next two years.

EKU President Bob Kustra said the higher tuition was needed to enhance the university's academic programs and services to students.

"We began this process by thinking about what it would take to meet the needs of our students," Kustra said. "This action is needed to accomplish the mission of this university."

For full-time in-state undergraduate students, tuition for the 2000-2001 school year will go from \$1,010 per semester to \$1,086. For in-state graduate students, tuition will rise from \$1,110 per semester to \$1,193. Non-resident undergraduates will see an increase of \$227, from \$3,030 to \$3,257, while non-resident graduate students will pay \$3,580, up \$250 from \$3,330.

Tuition will rise an additional 7.5 percent the following year.

This is the first year the state's public universities have been allowed to set their own tuition rates. Previously, tuition was set by the Council on Postsecondary Education.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1999

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uates will see an increase of \$227, from \$3,030 to \$3,257, while non-resident graduate students will pay \$3,580, up \$250 from \$3,330.

Tuition will rise an additional 7.5 percent the following year.

The tuition increase will help fund more advising for at-risk students, a retention coordinator, student leadership development programs and wellness programs, among other initiatives, Kustra said.

This is the first year that the state's public universities have been allowed to set their own tuition rates. Previously, tuition was set by the Council on Postsecondary Education.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Saturday, October 9, 1999

Enrollment up at two-year colleges:

Enrollment at the state's two-year colleges increased by nearly 1,200 students this fall, according to figures released yesterday. The Kentucky Community and Technical College System reported enrollment of students in credit courses increased nearly 3 percent from fall 1998 to fall 1999. KCTCS, which comprises 13 community colleges and 15 technical colleges, enrolled 6,716 full- and part-time students, said system

president Michael McCall. That figure increased from 45,529 students who were enrolled in fall 1998. The increase represents the first enrollment increase for the system's community colleges in six years. Lexington Community College, which is governed by the University of Kentucky, also saw an enrollment increase of about 11.6 percent, with 6,828 students taking classes this fall. Last fall, the enrollment was 6,100 students.

UK chief calls for continued efforts

By KIMBERLY HEFLING
Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Time should not be wasted as the University of Kentucky goes through the process of hiring a new leader, the president of the university said yesterday.

"Building a great university is like building a wall; you build it brick by brick, faculty member by faculty member, student by student," said Charles Wethington, who is to step down as president in 2001. "That drive toward making it better and better means you strive every year to make it a higher quality place than it was the year before. That's what we've got to do."

Wethington was speaking at the Kentucky Associated Press Editors Association fall meeting in Lexington.

The university is in the early stages of a \$400 million fund-rais-

ing campaign, and Wethington said its success is crucial to the success of future campaigns.

"We cannot afford for it to fail," he said.

Wethington said filling the endowed-chair faculty positions that have recently tripled in number from the low 20s to the mid-60s will take work.

"It takes time, it takes effort, and it takes a lot of skill to bring in the very, very best people to fill those chairs," he said.

Wethington said he won't let up on the goal of making UK a top 20 research university by 2020.

"One of the dangers we face at a time like this is if I relax and put this thing on neutral this next 18 months or so, this university



Wethington

will have missed an opportunity," he said.

Wethington said the board should hire a replacement who has the ability to lead a major corporate entity, yet also is a visionary who can work with students. Wethington said the process of hiring a new president should be extensive, but should not take two years.

Earlier this year, the university was split after the trustees voted May 4 to extend Wethington's contract to two years beyond his expected retirement in 2001. Many people claimed the decision was secretly and hastily made.

Then, on June 29, the board voted to rescind the original contract extension, but keep Wethington on for two years as a special fund-raiser after he steps down as president.

Space: the institutional frontier

Colleges, universities want cash for buildings

Three options

Kentucky wants its colleges and universities to increase enrollment, help create jobs, be active in their communities and earn national prominence.

To do all that, the universities and colleges say, they will need new buildings on their campuses, and soon.

That will be the pitch during a special meeting today to discuss top capital priorities for the next two-year budget.

The finance committee of the state's Council on Postsecondary Education will hear the universities' and colleges' wish lists for nearly \$1 billion in new construction, renovations and myriad equipment purchases during the next two years.

Those wishes come less than two years after the 1998 legislature approved about \$400 million in higher education capital projects. And they may run counter to a preliminary plan from council President Gordon Davies.

Davies has said the 2000 General Assembly should delay any new construction during the next two-year budget — which begins July 1, 2000 — and concentrate instead on renovating and upgrading existing

council estimates that the state's colleges and universities will need only 3 million additional square feet of space over the next 20 years.

Those figures, Davies said, mean the state has the luxury of time and can spread out its construction.

"Even with a moratorium for the next two years, we will still need to increase space by 300,000 square feet each biennium beginning in 2002-04," Davies said.

"We are still planning an ambitious program of growth that will require a steady capital support from 2002 through 2020," he said.

For the forthcoming two-year budget, Davies said the state

should allocate \$30 million in matching money to help universities upgrade existing buildings and up to \$70 million for major renovations.

But for the universities and colleges, that argument isn't encouraging.

Ed Carter, vice president of budget and management at the University of Kentucky, said waiting for the \$65 million science research building that tops its wish list will prevent UK from reaching a top 20 ranking by 2020, a goal mandated by the General Assembly.

Creating new research space, Carter said, is critical to attracting the best faculty to UK.

"If it's approved by the General Assembly in January, it will take at least three years before it will be completed," Carter said.

"If we wait two more years, that's five or six years from our 2020 goal," he said.

Others agreed.

Eastern Kentucky University President Bob Kustra said the university's top construction priority, a \$20 million fitness and wellness center, is important for attracting students.

"When I came here as a candidate, that was one of the things students said they wanted most," Kustra said.

"And I envision that this will be something the students will be willing to help the state pay for."

At today's meeting, council members will have the chance to offer their opinions on Davies' proposal.

Those comments, said the council's Ken Walker, will help shape the staff's final recommendation.

There are three probable options for the council:

- Stick to Davies' original proposal and say no to new construction.

- Draft a list of recommended construction projects.

- Say no to new construction but offer a list of preferred projects just in case legislators decide to fund them anyway.

In what could be a tight budget cycle, new buildings have to be weighed against other needs such as increases to universities' operating budgets and special trust funds for academics, Walker said.

buildings.

"I think we are at a point where we can say, 'Let's hold off on new construction,'" Davies told a group of legislators last month.

As council president, Davies makes recommendations to the full council, which has the final say on any capital project recommendations to Gov. Paul Patton. The council is made up of private citizens appointed by the governor.

In November, the full council will approve a budget proposal for higher education, which will include construction recommendations. That budget will be sent to the governor, who in turn will prepare a budget proposal to the General Assembly.

Mix of Input

Planning construction at the state's universities and colleges has always been a mix of council recommendations, university pleas and legislators' wishes.

In 1998, the General Assembly approved a near-record \$400 million in new construction projects for the eight public universities and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

Only one of those 28 projects — a Wellness Center at Morehead State University — is actually under construction. The others are expected to begin by this fall or early next year.

Those projects total 1.9 million square feet of new space in just two years. By contrast, the

MORE:

Who wants what

The Council on Postsecondary Education's Finance Committee will meet today with the presidents of the state's universities and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System to hear their requests for new construction and renovation projects for the next two years.

Here are the top five capital proposals at the state's eight universities, and the top 15 for KCTCS.

A full list of the proposed construction projects for each university and KCTCS is available at the Herald-Leader's online version, at <http://www.kentuckyconnect.com>

Institution/Project	Estimated State Funds/Bonds
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	
University activity center	\$20,000,000
Cammack Building renovation	\$5,000,000
Justice and safety training building	\$18,000,000
Kentucky fire and rescue training academy	\$19,000,000
Criminal justice training complex	\$7,000,000
KCTCS	
New KCTCS central office building, Lexington	\$15,459,000
Danville regional technology center	\$10,710,000
Central region postsecondary center, Clinton County	\$16,532,000
Jefferson Community College renovations, downtown Louisville	\$8,800,000
Somerset Technical College renovations	\$600,000
Ashtand Technical College renovations	\$6,900,000
Mayo Technical College renovations, Paintsville	\$7,582,000
Laurel Technical College, Harlan campus renovations	\$4,114,000
Southeast Community College renovations, Cumberland	\$2,000,000
Laurel Technical/Somerset Community Colleges expansion	\$11,674,000
Somerset Technical/Community Colleges expansion	\$9,311,000
Elizabethtown Technical College renovations	\$807,000
Northern Kentucky Community/Technical College, Campbell County	\$19,068,000
Henderson/Tri-County technical center	\$12,000,000
Business incubator, Anderson County technical campus	\$10,888,600
KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY	
Hathaway Hall renovation	\$3,798,000
Carver Hall renovation	\$5,000,000
Young Hall renovation	\$3,672,000
Shauntee Hall renovation	\$2,488,000
Educational technology center	\$14,848,000
MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY	
Student center renovation and addition	\$20,000,000
Senff Natatorium renovation	\$3,605,000
Button Auditorium renovation	\$2,850,000
Central campus reconstruction	\$650,000
Plant facilities construction	\$2,300,000
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	
Agriculture technology telecommunications center	\$1,000,000
Science building	\$2,872,000
Breathitt Veterinary Center	\$12,500,000
NW Region postsecondary education center, Henderson	\$9,000,000
Richmond Hall replacement	\$8,000,000
NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	
New power plant	\$12,000,000
Metropolitan education and training center	\$12,000,000
Northern Kentucky regional special events center	\$30,000,000
Student union	\$18,900,000
Classroom renovation/technology initiative	\$3,000,000
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	
Biomedical sciences research building	\$65,000,000
Rural health center building	\$10,000,000
Animal science research center	\$19,200,000
Center for pharmaceutical science and technology, Coldstream	\$14,000,000
Lexington Community College campus expansion	\$21,620,000
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	
Research building, Belknap campus	\$41,368,000
Feldhouse/multipurpose recreational facility	\$26,247,000
Hodges Student Services Building renovation	\$5,489,000
Health sciences library infrastructure and renovation	\$2,450,000
Ekstrom Library infrastructure and renovation	\$1,924,000
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	
Science complex renovation and expansion	\$46,000,000
Van Meter renovation — design	\$935,000
Gordon Wilson renovation — design	\$427,500
Schneider Hall renovation	\$6,012,100
Owensboro work force development center	\$17,271,000

Source: Capital Planning Advisory Board

College building foes may soften stand

School leaders back bonds for construction

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — State education leaders may relent slightly on their stand against new construction at public colleges.

Despite the prospect of a tight state budget and a study showing that colleges and uni-

versities in Kentucky have all the space they need, school leaders yesterday asked for \$343 million in state bonds for 18 new buildings. The afternoon-long parade of requests for renovations, expansions and special programs sets the stage for a November meeting where the Council on Postsecondary Education will decide on its two-year budget request.

The council's 2000 budget request will be the first that is built around the higher education reforms passed by lawmakers in 1997. Those reforms give state colleges new performance targets, and several university officials said yester-

day that some new buildings are vital to meeting those goals.

"We really are up against the wall on space available for our research function," said University of Kentucky President Charles Wethington. The 1997 reforms envisioned UK becoming a top-20 national research university by 2020. Wethington asked yesterday for \$65 million for a new biomedical sciences research building.

Wethington said the only available space the college now has is two former tobacco warehouses. "We simply don't have a good option to renovate."

UK is seeking the biomedical

building to house a research team the college has landed with incentive money the state provided under the higher education reforms.

The University of Louisville also came to yesterday's meeting calling a new building — a research center on its Belknap Campus — crucial to its efforts to meet the state's new standards.

"It is vital to where the university needs to be going," said Provost Carol Garrison. "If we're going to delay new buildings, we may be delaying our progress toward the goals as well."

After a June report that

showed the state's colleges had enough space, council President Gordon Davies told lawmakers he did not anticipate requesting state money for new buildings. But several college presidents tried to make the case for new facilities yesterday to the council's finance committee.

Davies said he has asked UK and U of L to explore how research incentive money might be used to help pay off bonds for construction. He said the council may still see the need to recommend the UK and U of L projects.

Council member Walter Baker of Glasgow, chairman of

the group's finance committee, called the UK project "a cornerstone" in efforts to become a top-20 national research university.

"We understand that all of these guys have needs," Davies said. "At the same time, this business is a business of choosing among goods. If you look at what people were asking for here, it's a \$300 million package before we're done."

Many of the colleges are also seeking money for salary increases for faculty and staff.

Northern Kentucky University President James Votruba told the council that if the state can't help the college raise its

salaries, which rank low in comparison with similar institutions, it will have to look at tuition increases.

"It's not an option for us to do nothing," he said.

Under the 1997 reforms, each public college is now rated against a group of 19 similar universities across the country. Kentucky colleges are using those comparisons to re-examine tuition, pay and the success of their academic programs.

Murray State University President Kern Alexander said that at a time when Kentucky

colleges are under pressure to meet more ambitious performance goals, the state should be open to investments like new buildings that would help in reaching the targets. In Murray's case, Alexander yesterday made the case for \$20 million in state bonds to build an agriculture technology/telecommunications center.

Last year the college chose telecommunications systems management as a niche where it intends to become a national leader. But Murray has no building for telecommunications or its growing number of agriculture majors.

"It's a specialized facility. You can't just use a converted dorm for it," said Alexander, who also asked for a new classroom building in Henderson for its extension courses there. "You can't just look at square footage without taking quality or specialization into account. We're optimistic the council will take all this into consideration."

Universities using new right to set tuition

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Tuition increases for the next academic year range from \$30 to \$95 a semester at Kentucky's public universities, a reflection of the different approaches taken as the schools set their own charges for the first time.

The smallest increases will come at Morehead State University and Kentucky State University, which have long worried about pricing themselves out of the higher-education market. The largest increases will be at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. In all cases, the rates are for Kentucky residents who are full-time undergraduate students.

But the biggest increase in percentage terms will be at the state's technical schools, which are only now being folded into Kentucky's higher-education mix. Tuition at the former Kentucky Tech schools will rise from the current \$330 per semester to \$380 in the 2000-01 school year and to \$440 in 2001-02. Those increases amount to 15.2 percent next year and 15.8 percent the following year, which is more than double the largest percentage increase at any other institution.

Michael McCall, president of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, said the increases at the former vocational schools are to get their tuitions in line with those at community colleges and to bring them closer to those of similar institutions in surrounding states.

With the merger of the community colleges and the technical schools, their programs are supposed to be interchangeable. Thus, it may be possible to take some courses at a technical school for one rate, while another student might pay much more for the same courses at a community college.

"It is very unfair for our students," said Martha Johnson, chairman of the KCTCS board of regents. "If both sides of our system are equal, shouldn't our tuition be equal?"

But rather than a huge in-

TUITION

These are the semester tuitions for Kentucky residents who are full-time undergraduate students in the current school year, the 2000-01 school year and 2001-02.

Eastern Kentucky:

\$1,010; \$1,086; \$1,167

Kentucky State:

\$1,010; \$1,050; \$1,098

Morehead State:

\$1,010; \$1,040; \$1,070

Murray State:

Not set yet.

Northern Kentucky:

\$1,010; \$1,066; \$1,124

Kentucky:

\$1,480; \$1,555; \$1,635

Louisville:

\$1,480; \$1,575; \$1,669

Western Kentucky:

\$1,010; \$1,075; \$1,145

Community colleges:

\$550; \$575; \$605

Technical colleges:

\$330; \$380; \$440

crease in a single year, the tuition at technical colleges will gradually increase to equal that at community colleges in five or six years, McCall said.

The six regional universities, which charge the same tuition this year, the last time the figures were set by the Council on Postsecondary Education. Next fall their tuitions will range from \$1,040 at Morehead to \$1,086 at Eastern Kentucky University.

Besides taking their own financial needs into account when setting tuition, universities are requirement by the council to raise one-third of their total finances from students.

Even though the council directed that universities set their tuition by Sept. 1, Murray State University has not yet done so. Murray, which reportedly is considering an increase of 6 percent to 16 percent, wants to wait until after the council makes its budget recommendations to the General Assembly before setting tuition.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky.

Monday, October 11, 1999

These athletes also excel in classroom

When it comes to the Morehead State University softball team, the term student-athlete is not an oxymoron.

The Lady Eagles have been recognized for their classroom achievements by the National Fast-Pitch Coaches Association by having the eighth highest team grade-point average among NCAA Division I schools.

Sophomore outfielder Amy Fox has received the Ohio Valley Conference's Medal of Honor award by earning a perfect 4.0 average in secondary education. Eight of her teammates had grade point averages of

3.50 or higher during the spring or fall semesters, and a league-high 10 Lady Eagles were named to the OVC Commissioner's Honor Roll in August.

While excelling in the classroom, these young women also have compiled an impressive record on the field. They finished third in the OVC with a 16-5 record last spring and were 27-18 overall. Their fall season is just getting under way.

We congratulate the Lady Eagles on their success — both on the field and in the classroom.

Technical schools lead tuition increase

ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT — Tuition increases for the next academic year range from \$30 to \$95 a semester at Kentucky universities, a reflection of the different approaches taken as the schools set their own rates for the first time.

The smallest increases will come at Morehead State University and Kentucky State University, which have long worried about pricing themselves out of the higher education market. The largest increases will come at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, Kentucky's two doctoral research institutions. In all cases, the rates are for Kentucky resident, full-time undergraduate students.

But the biggest increase in percentage terms will be at the state's technical schools, which are only now being fold-

ed into Kentucky's higher education mix. Tuition at the former Kentucky Tech schools will rise from the current \$330 per semester to \$380 in the 2000-01 school year and additional \$60 to \$440 in 2001-02. Those increases amount to 15.2 percent next year and 15.8 percent the following year, which is more than double the largest percentage increase at any other institution.

Michael McCall, president of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, said the increases at the former vocational schools are to get tuition rates in line with community colleges and to bring them closer to rates in surrounding states.

With the merger of the community colleges and the technical schools, programs are supposed to be interchangeable. Thus, it may be possible to take

some courses at a technical school for one rate, while another student might pay much more for the same courses at a community college.

But rather than impose a huge increase in a single year, the rates at technical colleges will gradually increase to be equal to community colleges in five or six years, McCall said.

The six regional universities, which this year have the same tuition costs when the rates were set by the Council on Postsecondary Education, will see tuition rates range from \$1,040 at Morehead to \$1,086 at Eastern Kentucky University next fall.

Besides their own financial needs, universities have been setting tuitions based on the requirement from the council that they raise one-third of their total finances from students.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Tuesday, October 12, 1999

Schools ask \$480 million for 'special initiatives'

By Holly E. Stepp
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — The state's university and two-year college system presidents yesterday outlined a wish list of 49 "special initiatives" they say are critical to their success.

The price tag: more than \$480 million over the next two years.

During a five-hour hearing, the state Council on Postsecondary Education's finance committee listened to requests for money to boost professors' salaries, start programs to reduce the student drop-out rate, and pay for special centers on everything from early childhood and teacher education to business etiquette.

Committee members also heard the universities' and colleges' requests for money for new construction, renovations and maintenance work and new equipment. Requests for new construction in higher education already account for more than \$1 billion.

The hearing, which was the first of its kind in recent years, will serve as background for producing the state's overall higher education budget next month. That budget will then be submitted to Gov. Paul Patton, who makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly meets in January to hammer out the state's next two-year budget.

In what is expected to be a tight budget year, the Council will have to weigh the special initiative requests against other needs, such as increases to

the universities' operating budgets and trust funds for academic programs.

Council president Gordon Davies said the budget process will come down to choosing among "the goods."

"Doing any one of these things will mean choosing something not to do," Davies said.

The presidents presented special initiative projects that aren't covered by their operating budgets.

The state's two-year college system submitted the fewest projects — two — while Kentucky State University asked for 10.

Some of the universities offered projects to cover basic operating expenses, such as boosting faculty salaries.

"The expected 2.4 percent increase in our operating budget barely covers our basic expenses and leaves us little room to address the salaries of our people," said University of Kentucky President Charles Wethington.

UK has requested money for raises for faculty, staff and agriculture extension workers as well as higher stipends and fellowships for graduate teaching and research assistants. Eastern Kentucky University, Morehead State University and KCTCS also requested money for salaries.

Other universities asked for new academic programs.

Topping Western Kentucky University's list was \$1.3 million for a new Kentucky Academy for Mathematics and Science. The academy would be an intensive college-based boarding school for high school juniors and seniors interested in math and science careers.

Western Kentucky President Gary Ransdell said ideally the funding for such a school wouldn't have to come from the higher education budget, but said it was too important not to include.

"This is the area where we know the state has the greatest need — in advanced level math and science education."

Kenny Ratcliff is extraordinary artist

Make no mistake about it: Kenny Ratcliff is an extraordinary artist, a craftsman who has gained a national reputation for the mandolins he makes in a small workshop in his Carter County home.

His Silver Angel Mandolins crafted from European spruce and curly maple have won raves for the uniqueness of the sound they produce. His mandolins are played nightly by such well-known musicians as Dan Kelley of the Faith Hill Band, Jessie Brock of the bluegrass band IIIrd Tyme Out, and Shayne Bartley of Unlimited Tradition.

"Most mandolins have a tinny sound to them," Bartley

said. "I like something a little less harsh, and Kenny's mandolin gives me that."

It is that unique deep and woody sound that has earned Ratcliff his reputation. He began making mandolins in 1974, while working on a master's degree in studio art at Morehead State University. He taught and played in a bluegrass band before devoting full-time to his craft.

Silver Angel Mandolins will never be mass-produced. That would destroy their uniqueness. Instead, each one is likely to become a treasured instrument that is handed down in families for generations. That's quite a legacy Ratcliff is carving.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Monday, October 11, 1999

THE MOREHEAD NEWS—MOREHEAD, KY
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1999

the411

NEWS FROM THE STUDENT PRESS

Hicks sentenced to 20 years

Retired MSU professor may be eligible for parole in one year

From Staff Reports

Retired Morehead State University professor Charles Hicks was sentenced to 20 years in prison on Monday, but may be eligible for parole in a year.

Hicks, 64, pleaded guilty on Sept. 3 to assaulting and kidnapping Marcie Fitch, 20, of Bozeman, Mont.

According to police, Hicks posed as a home buyer and followed Fitch inside and attacked her with a stun gun when she went for a realtor's card. She fought back and Hicks left.

Several psychiatrists and a psychologist testified that Hicks could have been driven by a case of depression exacerbated by two prescription drugs he was taking: testosterone and corticosteroid, according to Jane Mersen, the deputy county attorney who prosecuted the case.

Hicks pleaded guilty after the Montana Supreme Court declined to withhold from the trial the pornographic material seized from his Morehead home.

Half of the 20-year sentence — 10 years on the felony assault count — was probated.

Hicks has 10 years to serve on the kidnapping count.

Convicts are eligible for parole after serving a quarter of their sentences in Montana, meaning Hicks could get out in two and a half years.

Hicks will get 511 days credit for the days he spent in jail awaiting trial, which would make him eligible for parole in approximately a year.

He will have to complete an anger management program before he is released from prison.

Logging on in the dorm lobby

Within the next month, students living in Eastern Kentucky University's 14 dormitories will have access to new computers in the buildings' lobbies.

The computers are paid for with a new \$50 technology fee paid by all ECU students. The computers, at least one for each dorm, will be accompanied by new laser printers, for a total cost of \$100,000. The remainder of the \$600,000 generated by the technology fee will go to support access to the Internet in dorm rooms and other computer labs.

— JENNIFER MULLINS, THE EASTERN PROGRESS

SGA seeks better student safety

Murray State University's Student Government Association is working on a set of proposals to make the campus safer. Student Government Association President Brandon Kirkham said a recent assault against a female student prompted the work.

"It is our belief that there should be more call boxes, and they should be more clearly marked," said Kirkham, adding that he would like to see blue lights added to all the call boxes.

The SGA hopes to present its suggestions to the University Safety Committee this week.

— JASON YATES, THE MURRAY STATE NEWS

Dog waste a bone of contention

One Eastern Kentucky University student has begun a crusade to make sure his fellow residents at Brockton Family Housing clean up after their pets. Jeff King has circulated a petition asking the university to crack down on Brockton residents who he says don't clean up their dogs' waste.

Pet owners in Brockton, however, say King has a thing against dogs.

"He has a vendetta against pets," said Nathan Hoskins. Hoskins said he called campus police after King confronted him in middle of the night.

ECU's office of judicial affairs has the final decision on whether any student has violated the university's pet policy.

2-wheelers come of age

Illegally parked bikes get same notice as cars, but heftier fine

By Karla Dooley
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Jacob Fowles was surprised last week when he got ready to ride home on his bike, which he'd left locked to a bench at the University of Kentucky's William T. Young Library.

It was now chained to the bench with a heavy-duty security chain and padlock.

Fowles snatched a bright yellow tag reading "WARNING DO NOT REMOVE THIS BICYCLE" off the bike's handle bar and took a few steps back.

"Twenty-five bucks," the 20-year-old junior said. "That's crazy. I honestly didn't know that this was not a legal place to put it."

Fowles is one of a number of UK students who are learning the hard way that parking bikes outside of the racks provided on campus can be costly.

Lt. Billie Jo Sparks of the university's Parking and Transportation Services office said she's ticketed up to a dozen students a day this semester for illegal bike parking.

Students whose bikes are immobilized or impounded must pay a \$25 fine and prove they own the bike to get it back.

If a bicycle isn't claimed within 90 days, it may be sold at a surplus auction.

"I know people call the parking patrol officers 'Parking Nazis,'" Sparks said. "It's important that cyclists know that we want to encourage the use of bikes on campus. They have to understand that the restrictions are there for the benefit of everyone."

Sparks said that illegally parked bicycles can be dangerous to pedestrians and that certain spots around campus are hot spots — the library, next to Whitehall Classroom Building, and at the Shawneetown apartment complex.

The \$25 fine and practice of locking the bikes down originated with the police, Sparks said.

With one person devoted to bike parking, she said, the university has been able to give more attention to the issue. And that means more cita-

tions are being issued.

"I knew I was in the wrong," said Rob Wilcher, a 23-year-old UK senior who had just paid the fine in exchange for having his bike unlocked from a rail next to Pence Hall. However, he said \$25 is "a little steep."

Motor vehicle parking tickets carry a \$10 fine if they are paid within seven days, or \$15 after seven days. Parking in a fire lane or handicapped spot is subject to a \$25 penalty, said Don Thornton, director of Parking and Transportation Services.

He said that the \$25 fine and practice of immobilization for illegal bicycle parking is appropriate because it is harder for parking officers to identify the owner of a bike than the owner of an illegally parked car.

"If the university had a mandatory registration of bicycles, then perhaps the fines would be more with what they are for motor vehicles," he said.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Tuesday, October 12, 1999

Many college students taking crash course in investment risk

By Niala Boodhoo
KNIGHT RIDDER NEWS SERVICE

Praveen Yalamanchi has taken a stomach-turning ride on the stock market. After making \$20,000 in two years of steady investing, he lost \$4,000 in his first 48 hours of day trading.

Paul Hamilton has seen his money grow steadily, if slowly, over the past three years in mutual funds.

Both, researchers say, are representative of the exploding population playing the market on college campuses nationwide.

"The biggest increase we've seen over the past few years, besides women's investment clubs, is among younger people," said Jonathan Strong, who manages membership for the National Association of Investors, a non-profit educational group for investors across the country.

Strong said that in the past five years, the median age of his membership has dropped 10 years, reflecting the many 20- and 30-year-olds now in the market, and he expects that trend to continue.

The seemingly endless bull market, the explosion of financial information and the ease of making

trades over the Internet, have created a boom in investing among people in their 20s.

For the most part, the younger people who invest are as serious as their older counterparts, said Mike Kraft, director of consumer research for Gomez Advisors, a Boston firm that studies online finance.

Hamilton, a finance major at Florida International University, is a self-described low-risk-taker who has put thousands into long-term mutual funds.

"I'm 24 and this is a long-term deal," said Hamilton.

He started investing in his freshman year of college when his grandmother gave him and his brother some railroad stocks, CSX Corp. and Norfolk Southern Corp. He put money from that initial investment into Prudential mutual funds.

"Hopefully by the time I'm gray-haired and retired this will let me do some of the things I want to do later in life," Hamilton said.

After Yalamanchi, 26, blew the \$4,000 — for him, two summers' worth of wages — the recent graduate of the University of Florida said he went into the market thinking he would make fast money.

He had seen an initial \$5,000 investment soar to \$25,000 in two years, through investments in biotechnology and computer software companies. Over the summer he decided to try day trading, in which traders buy and sell stocks daily or even hourly, seeking to capitalize on small price movements.

Continued →

"I thought, why bother to be an engineer when I could just make a lot more money day trading?" said Yalamanchi, who earned a degree in engineering at the University of Florida after he finished his first degree, in finance, at the University of Miami.

"The smartest thing I did about investing in day trading was getting out early," said Yalamanchi, who quit after his two-day crash. Since then he has moved the rest of his money to an Internet company he plans to hold long-term.

Yalamanchi is open about the mistakes he's made in investing, which is unusual, says University of Miami professor Adam Schwartz.

"It's like Las Vegas," said Schwartz, who has taught investing and finance at the University of Miami for four years. "Nobody says, 'I had a crappy time. I lost \$9,000.' It's the same

thing with day trading. Nobody says, 'I lost \$12,000 on Amazon.com and I really don't know what I'm doing.'"

In a survey conducted in June, The State of Online Investing, Gomez Advisors and Harris Interactive found that just 17 percent of online investors younger than 25 fell into the life-goals planner profile, compared with 40 percent of investors older than that. In a twist, though, data also showed that 69 percent of under-25 online investors surveyed were serious investors, as opposed to 46 percent of those older than 25. Categories were determined on stated intentions and investing behavior.

"So investors under 25 aren't just playing the market, they're trying to make money," said Gomez's research director Kraft, who led the study. "They're smart, and using online information to make wise investing decisions."

The Morehead News

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1999

By CHRIS TURNER
Staff Writer

The marathon is considered the Holy Grail for many runners.

It can be the ultimate challenge after many months, sometimes years, of training.

For others who are just beginning a running program, finishing a 5K run may be enough to evoke a sense of satisfaction and completion, the icing on the cake after all the pain and sweating that comes with getting in shape.

Herbert Hedgecock, assistant professor of chemistry at Morehead State University and Bath County sheep farmer, regularly runs races that make the marathon almost seem like a fun run.

His last ultramarathon was in Toledo, Ohio. An almost unbelievable race in which runners try to see how many miles they can run in 24 hours.

"I ran 76 miles in 21 hours and then took a nap," Hedgecock says casually.

He began running over 20 years ago, and ran his first marathon in 1982.

He now competes in six to eight long runs (marathon distance or longer) and about seven short runs a year.

But for Hedgecock, running and racing is more about people and good causes than about winning and competing.

"I guess I grew up with the idea of being good. One thing I've always said is that many people use ultrarunning for good causes," he said.

Hedgecock is certainly a good example of this.

In 1991, he decided to run around Rowan County to raise money for Christian Social Services.

He acquired a map of Rowan County and planned out the route he would take, some of it fell on roads, other parts went along trails.

"I told my friends I was going to doing this and they thought I was nuts," he said with a laugh.

But Hedgecock's love of running has acquired him a lot of friends, and on the day of his 80-mile run in January of 1992 they turned out in force.

"Someone was running with me all the time. There was about three miles that someone wasn't running with me."

Hedgecock's run even made the cover of "Ultrarunning," a national magazine devoted to ultramarathon races.

Then MSU photographer Eric Shindelbower snapped a picture of Hedgecock and his friend Bill Mains running on a snowy highway on KY 801.

He has the cover framed and hanging in his office.

Hedgecock didn't stop with that run, though.

In 1993, he decided to try a 100-mile run at the MSU track at Reynolds Stadium.

"I ended up running about 93 miles. I would take breaks every so often and would walk at times."

"About 300 people ended up coming, we even had a couple of drunks show up that night."

But it becomes apparent after talking with Hedgecock that his fulfillment doesn't come with how long he runs or how far, but with the people he runs with.

"My running is most of my social life," he said.

He and some of his friends regularly get together to run on Saturday morning.

"Some of us get together at Phil Martin's house and go for a social run."

"My mom died in '96 and I went home to Brooksville. At the funeral, I saw a bundle of

flowers that were from the couple of dollars to help with the food cost.

"That got to me. Phil Martin and Bill Mains, who were part of the running club, also came to the funeral."

Hedgecock also got his wife Sue to start pounding the trails.

"I've got her running. She ran her first marathon last year."

They live on a farm in Bath County where they raise sheep.

"I've become a shepherd. This past year year I learned to shear sheep," Hedgecock says with a grin.

Besides farming and teaching, Hedgecock and his wife also organized an ultramarathon in Rowan County.

The Kentucky Ultra Trail Sojourn or KATS, follows a route around Cave Run Lake and Pioneer Weapons area.

Hedgecock has two trails mapped out, one is approximately 36 miles and the other is approximately 50 miles.

"The first year we did it six people showed up. This year, which was the third year we held the race, about 36 showed up. It has grown every year."

"I've had people show up from Oregon, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio."

The race is a model of minimalism. No entry fees are charged and no awards are given.

"I give them the bare basics, a map — with a few markers placed along the trail. I also put out a few things to eat. People sometimes donate a

Meeting friends drives Morehead ultrarunner

Scott among inductees to MSU Hall

MARK MAYNARD

Tom Scott, who is best known in these parts for building Boyd County High School's football program, is one of five individuals who will be inducted into the Morehead State University Hall of Fame this weekend.

Scott, a native of Catlettsburg, was a four-year letterman in football for the Eagles. He earned All-Ohio Valley Conference honors in 1957 and 1960.

Scott, a center and defensive lineman, had two interceptions in one season. Not surprisingly, he was known for his aggressiveness.

His "love of contact" is mentioned in the senior media guide profile in 1960.

Scott transferred that philosophy toward Boyd County football. He led the Lions to a Class AA runner-up finish in 1973.

The other inductees for this year's class are **Paul "Mouse" Combs** (basketball/football), **Mike Gottfried** (football), **Kelly Stamper** (women's basket-

ball) and **Jarrell Vinson** (football/basketball).

Here's a look at each of the other new members:

► **Combs** lettered three years in both football and basketball in the early 1930s after arriving at MSU from Hazard High School. He was a member of the first All-KI-AC Basketball Team and is considered one of the greatest ballhandlers in school history.

► **Gottfried** is best known now for his work as a football analyst for ESPN. He spent four seasons as the Eagles' starting quarterback. He finished his career with 3,553 yards passing, including 1,585 in 1964.

► **Stamper** is one of the most versatile players in Lady Eagle basketball history. She ranks 11th all-time on MSU's scoring list, eighth in rebounding and third in assists.

She came to MSU after an All-State career at Knott County Central High School.

► **Combs** also earned letters in football and baseball. He was a quarter back on MSU's outstanding teams of the 1930's and yearbook accounts of that day credit him with passing for several key touchdowns.

The induction ceremony will be Friday at 7:30 p.m. in the Cramer Room of the Adron Doran University Center.

Reservations can be made by calling (606) 783-2080.

Long weekend

Here's a fact to show just how far Morehead State University's once downtrodden team has come under coach **Matt Ballard**.

The Eagles dropped a 52-22 decision to New Haven, Conn., Saturday, giving Morehead its second straight defeat for the first time since 1996.

The entertaining Eagles, led by record-setting quarterback **David Dinkins**, play Valparaiso Saturday afternoon in its Homecoming game. Kickoff is 1:30 p.m.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, October 12, 1999

Colleges, universities exercise right to set tuition fees

Increases in charges range from \$30 to \$95 per semester

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

FRANKFORT — With newfound independence to take their own direction on tuition rates, Kentucky's colleges and universities went their own ways.

Tuition increases for the next academic year will range from \$30 to \$95 a semester at Kentucky universities for full-time resident undergraduates.

But the biggest increase in percentage terms will be at the state's technical schools, which are only now being folded into Kentucky's higher education mix. Tuition at the former Kentucky Tech schools will rise from the current \$330 per semester to \$380 in the 2000-01 school year and additional \$60 to \$440 in 2001-02. Those increases

amount to 15.2 percent next year and 15.8 percent the following year, which is more than double the largest percentage increase at any other institution.

Michael McCall, president of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, said the increases at the former vocational schools are to get tuition rates in line with community colleges and to bring them closer to rates in surrounding states.

With the merger of the community colleges and the technical schools, programs are supposed to be interchangeable. Thus, it may be possible to take some courses at a technical school for one

rate, while another student might pay much more for the same courses at a community college. "It is very unfair for our students," said Martha Johnson, chairman of the board of regents for KCTCS. "If both sides of our system are equal, shouldn't our tuition be equal?"

But rather than impose a huge increase in a single year, the rates at technical colleges will gradually increase to be equal to community colleges in five or six years.

MORE

Tuition rates in Kentucky

Tuition rates for Kentucky resident full-time, undergraduate students at Kentucky colleges and universities in the current school year and 2000-01 and 2001-02 school years.

Eastern Kentucky University	1,010	1,030	1,050
Kentucky State University	1,010	1,050	1,090
Morehead State University	1,010	1,040	1,070
Murray State University			1,050
Northern Kentucky University	1,010	1,060	1,120
University of Kentucky	1,480	1,555	1,635
University of Louisville	1,480	1,575	1,660
Western Kentucky University	1,010	1,075	1,145
Community Colleges	550	575	600
Technical Colleges	330	380	440

Lexington Herald-Leader
Wednesday, October 13, 1999

State might fall \$80 million short

Revenue increasing, but not as much as
counted on for budget, new forecast finds

By Jack Brammer

HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

FRANKFORT — State government is facing a money crunch, maybe as much as \$80 million.

Budget director Jim Ramsey said yesterday that Kentucky's General Fund, which pays for most state programs except roads, is expected to come up \$60 million to \$80 million short of what it had figured on spending this fiscal year, which began July 1.

That also means the state will need to scale back its spending plans for the 2001-2002 budget, Ramsey said last night after meeting with a panel of economists who make Kentucky's official revenue forecast.

The Consensus Forecasting Group is to make its official revenue forecast by the end of this week. Those estimates will form the basis for the budget that Gov. Paul Patton's administration will present to the 2000 General Assembly, which begins in January.

Patton has been warning for months that the budget for the next two years will be a tight one.

But yesterday's news showed that money is getting tight even before the next budget.

Ramsey said last night that no decisions have been made yet on how to address the expected shortfall. Options include budget cuts by Patton to current programs if the shortfall climbs to 5 percent of the enacted budget. Kentucky's Constitution re-

quires a balanced budget.

Right now, the state isn't near that point. A \$60 million shortfall would amount to only about 1 percent of this year's \$6.47 billion General Fund budget.

Still, Finance Secretary John McCarty voiced concern yesterday about the state's financial picture after his office released revenue receipts for the first three months of this fiscal year.

Tax revenue was up 2 percent in September compared to the same month last year, and up 2.6 percent for the fiscal quarter.

But that falls short of the estimates used to figure the state budget, which counted on tax revenue going up 4.8 percent.

To generate enough money to meet the budget, revenue would have to climb by 5.4 percent for the rest of the fiscal year.

"We are examining each tax and its performance carefully," McCarty said.

He said the slowdown might be due to several tax cuts that have been phased in over recent

years, such as reductions in the individual income tax and the inheritance tax.

The Road Fund, generated mostly by tax on fuels, has shown strong growth, but a \$27 million mistake discovered this week might change that picture.

State officials said a large taxpayer was double-billed by that amount for the motor-fuels tax.

The state will pay a refund for the mistake.

Road Fund receipts reported yesterday showed 9 percent growth for the first three months of this fiscal year, but those figures included the extra payment, Ramsey said.

Prisons, university buildings make state construction list

ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT - A panel appointed to help boil down the laundry list of requests for major construction and equipment purchases from state agencies yesterday came up with a list of 17 items costing an estimated \$424 million.

The Capital Planning Advisory Board waded through requests totaling more than \$4.8 billion to get to their recommendations, which will be reviewed again later this month before they are forwarded to the General Assembly.

"It's hard to come up with a short list, even at that with a big price tag," said Bill Hintze, a deputy state budget director and one of the 15 members of the board. "It's been hard to get to this stage. I'm satisfied we've done what we can."

The board, which includes members from the executive, leg-

islative and judicial branches of government, has been in place for several years with mixed success in having its work embraced once the legislature puts final spending plans together in March and April 2000. But it has worked to take a more balanced view of capital requests, which sometimes can grow to be wish lists.

The big item on the recommendations from the board are a pair of 895-bed medium-security prisons that cost an estimated \$184 million. Gov. Paul Patton has already expressed his preference the prisons be built in Elliott and Knott counties.

The board also parted company with the preliminary position of the Council on Postsecondary Education and recommended new research buildings at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, costing an estimated

\$65 million and \$41 million, respectively.

The council will not make its final recommendations for new construction until next month, but its early position has been only to support money for maintenance and renovations and not new construction.

Maintenance, repairs and replacements are the top priority of the board as well, above any new construction. It endorsed the maintenance and repair pools requested by most state agencies, although not at specific dollar levels.

As noteworthy as some of the projects on the list are so are those that did not make it. Although judicial branch officials sought 37 new courthouses, none are on the recommendation list. There are also no new state police post buildings, state office space or state fairgrounds expansion.

The recommendations

Projects recommended by the Capital Planning Advisory Board yesterday:

- Contingency fee for court facilities, \$1.7 million.
- Emergency operations center expansion, \$4.5 million.
- Criminal justice programs, \$10.5 million.
- Two medium-security prisons, \$184 million.
- Three juvenile detention centers, \$29 million.
- KET broadcasting upgrade, \$12.7 million.
- Capitol restoration design, \$15 million.
- Land acquisition, Franklin County, \$5 million.
- Transportation Building parking, \$18 million.
- Personnel system computer upgrade, \$2.5 million.
- Kentucky Horse Park wastewater extension, \$1.4 million.
- Early childhood development computers, \$1.2 million.
- Kentucky State University Hathaway Hall renovation, \$3.8 million.
- UK biomedical research building, \$65 million.
- U of L research building, \$41.3 million.
- Virtual University library, \$19.9 million.
- Radio systems, \$9 million.

— ASSOCIATED PRESS

MSU Clip Sheet

THE COPY
MSU ARCHIVES

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Oct. 18, 1999

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1629 (606) 783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday, October 16, 1999

Endowment to honor past MSU president

1st fund created under state matching program

FROM STAFF REPORTS

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University has established its first endowment fund under a state matching program and named it to honor its most colorful president, Dr. Adron Doran.

As 400 friends and relatives gathered at the school Friday to fete Doran on his 90th birthday, MSU announced that \$265,000 had been given or pledged to be matched by the same amount of state funds to establish the Adron Doran Endowment for Educational Leadership.

The endowment fund is the first created under the state's matching funds program through the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education.

MSU President Ronald G. Eaglin said a public campaign would be launched soon to raise the endowment from \$530,000 to \$1 million.

The endowment will be used

to support activities in the University's College of Education and Behavioral Sciences to prepare educational leaders of tomorrow. The money will sponsor professorships, lectureships and seminars.

The birthday celebration was rescheduled from Doran's Sept. 1 birthday, after he was injured in a fall and needed time to recover from surgery.

Several distinguished alumni paid tribute to Doran during the program. Among them were Ginny Fox, CEO of Kentucky Educational Television; attorney and Greenup native W. Terry McBrayer and Lisa M. Palas, an actress, singer and professional songwriter.

Doran's wife of 68 years, Mignon, read a verse she had written especially for the occasion.

Eaglin described Doran as the one individual who had the most impact on the institution over its 112 years of existence.



Morehead State University President Emeritus Adron Doran right, with his wife and Phillip Tibbs.

"He is 90 years young and I believe that qualifies him as a living legend," Eaglin said.

In his nearly 30-minute response, Doran expressed his gratitude for the overwhelming display of affection in remarks that brought both tears and laughter from the audience. He described the initial amount of the endowment as "the most astonishing, astounding and moving thing."

Doran has been a teacher and principal in the public

schools, speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives and president of the Kentucky Education Association.

He headed MSU from April 1954 until December 1976, a period during which the school experienced its most rapid growth in enrollment and buildings.

A minister of the Church of Christ since 1928, Doran devotes much of his time now to research, writing and lecturing on the history of the American Restoration Movement.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Friday, October 15, 1999

Morehead's public radio station going 24 hours

By TOM LEWIS
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD

WMKY's fall fund drive marks a time of transition for the public radio station licensed to Morehead State University.

The station and MSU President Ronald Eaglin announced this morning that WMKY (90.3 FM) and translator 88.3 FM in Inez will broadcast 24 hours a day, effective today, adding classical music between midnight and 5 a.m.

"WMKY helps us fulfill our mission of education and cultural enhancement," Eaglin said in a news release.

WMKY signed on in 1965 as a 10-watt station broadcasting four hours daily. In 1970, it began operating at 50 kilowatts and increased the broadcast day to 12 hours. The broadcast day was expanded to 18 hours in 1972 and to 19 hours last year.

Another facet in WMKY's transition is the

naming of Dan Conti as the station's new general manager, effective next week. He was in the studio this morning to help announce the move to 24 hours a day.

"In tandem with the school administration, our listeners are making this possible," Conti said.

Conti, 44, spent the past two years as a teacher and manager at a high school radio station. Prior to that, he was a news producer at Miami (Ohio) University's public radio station.

Conti said he was impressed by WMKY's commitment to local news and student training that he saw when he applied for the general manager's job.

"Those are two things dear to my heart," he said.

Conti said he would eventually like to add more locally produced programming tailored for the station's Eastern Kentucky

audience, including programs that address issues of importance in the region.

WMKY's future plans include the addition of more repeater transmitters or translators. When MSU's

\$14 million Breckinridge Hall renovation project is completed, WMKY will be housed there, and plans are to create a state-of-the-art digital broadcast station.

As of this morning, WMKY had raised at least three-fourths of its \$20,000 goal for the fall fund drive, which runs through Sunday, said Gordon Nichols, WMKY marketing and development director.

With mailings and telemarketing pledges that have not been factored in yet, "I feel quite sure we'll make the \$20,000 with some to spare," Nichols said.

■ ART REVIEW

Folk art simple, still has power

By Benita Heath
CONTRIBUTING ART CRITIC

I've developed a love-yawn relationship with folk art.

There are many works that excite me with their freshness and ingenuity. But just as often I feel as if I've stepped into the middle of a New Yorker cartoon. You know, the one where a couple stares blankly at an offbeat piece of sculpture. The man says to the woman:

"Yes, I know it's an objet. But is it d'art?"

That's the question I kept asking myself as I took in *Kentucky Collects Kentucky*, the latest show at the Kentucky Folk Art Center.

When does a primitive painting or woodcarving belong in a gallery exhibit? And when should it be left on the souvenir shelf at a Cracker Barrel gift shop?

This show, drawn from private collectors throughout the state, has given me some answers. If a work forces me to think, to stretch beyond my own personal reality, then it's more than a novelty item. After all, isn't art as much about communication and imagination as it is about technique?

There's no argument Hugo Sperger's *Welcome to the South* is crudely done. Its watered-down acrylics, applied like markings from a felt-tip pen, make the canvas look like the board to a children's game.

It's also political, provocative and one of at least two reasons for taking in this show.

With dabs and squiggles of Halloween orange and black, Sperger creates a damning attack on bigotry with his literal village of hobgoblins. At first glance, the



The simple technique of Hugo Sperger's *Welcome to the South* does not detract from its statement against bigotry.

If you go

Kentucky Collects
Kentucky is on exhibit at the Kentucky Folk Art Center, 102 West First St., Morehead, through Dec. 22. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday and 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday. For more information, call (606) 783-2204.

canvas looks like a finger-painting. Innocuous and sweet.

A closer look chills. A simple street sign states the theme: "All are welcome except Irish, Jews, Polacks, Germans, Negroes, etc." A ghostlike figure swings from a light pole, the apparent victim of a lynch mob.

This painting cannot be dismissed just because of its simple technique — its force is too great.

Equal in message is the haunting pencil drawing, *The Seduction*, by Paul Crews. Crews, who spent 18 years in a maximum security prison for armed robbery, shows that self-taught does not mean naive. Here is the almost orgasmic face of a woman whose outstretched manicured hand is caught in twists upon twists of barbed wire. This is the most sophisticated work in the exhibit — a frightening statement about the good and bad inside each of us.

A Self-Portrait of Someone

Else, by jazz musician Rodney Hatfield again has limited technique but great heart. Like so much here, there is a spirit in this work to savor.

Sure, there are some gimmicky items. Are they a waste of space? I know what I think. But go to the show and decide for yourself.

Please don't leave the answer to the critics.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Thursday, October 14, 1999

Morehead honorees

Former quarterback and ESPN analyst Mike Gottfried will lead five inductees into the Morehead State Athletic Hall of Fame Friday night. Joining him will be Paul "Mouse" Combs (basketball/football), Tom Scott (football), Kelly Stamper (women's basketball) and Jarrell Vinson (football/basketball). ... The Eastern Kentucky Lady Colonels will open basketball practice at 12:01 a.m. Saturday with a scrimmage at McBraver

Arena. "We just want to have some fun Friday night after midnight and play a little scrimmage to start things off," Coach Larry Joe Inman said.

Eight letter winners return from last year's 11-16 squad.

Rick Bailey covers state colleges and Marshall for the *Herald-Leader*. This article includes his opinions and observations. He can be reached at 231-3336 or by e-mail at rbailey@herald-leader.com.



Gottfried

■ ORGANIZATIONS

Kentucky Folk Art Center: The following were elected officers for 1999-2000:

John Irvin, Lexington, president; Linda Cox, Lawrenceburg, vice president; Michael Walters, Morehead, treasurer; Alpha Hutchinson, Morehead, secretary; and Nancy Samuels, Loretto, National Advisory Board.

Pamela Papka Sexton, Lexington, and Denver Kinder, Morehead, were elected to the board of directors.

— FRANK TURNER

New chairman wants trustees more involved

By JAMES PRICHARD
Associated Press

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Appointed to the University of Kentucky's board of trustees in 1995, Owensboro businessman Billy Joe Miles quickly became disenchanted with his prestigious position.

Miles thought he and many fellow trustees were not expected to actually make decisions or run committees but were there simply to serve as rubber stamps for decisions already made by the chairman.

He and the others, Miles recalled, never "really had a part in the board. And when they came to the board meetings, all the decisions had been made."

That is going to change, Miles promises, now that he has been elected chairman of the trustees.

Miles is eager to play down his role and the roles of the board's other new officers, Vice Chairman Steven S. Reed and Secretary Dan Reedy. Miles, who succeeded former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt Jr. as chairman, has vowed that the 20-member board will be a democracy under his leadership.

Already, he has instructed board members to pick an area of the university and become its informal delegate. The details haven't been entirely worked out yet, but, as an example, Reed, a graduate of UK's School of Law, will attend all law school functions and generally keep informed about what's happening there.

"In the past, the board hasn't



Businessman Billy Joe Miles is the new UK trustee chairman.

micromanage."

interfered at all with the different departments in the university," Miles said last week. "That has been a philosophy of the president, that the president would run the college because he feared that the board would

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1999

UK board is called to activism

Miles, 59, was appointed to the UK board by then-Gov. Brereton Jones in 1995. Miles, Reed and Reedy were elected officers by an 11-9 vote on Sept. 21.

Despite the vote split nearly down the middle, Miles says now that all but three of the 20 board members have expressed their support for the new order. He declined to identify the dissidents.

One of the board's top priorities is finding a successor to Charles Wethington, the university's 10th president.

Last spring, the board decided to extend Wethington's contract by two years, through 2003. Faculty cried foul, citing a lack of public input and the fact that the deal would keep Wethington on as president past the school's executive retirement age of 65.

Miles, Reed and Reedy were among the trustees who later voted to rescind the extension. The board eventually agreed to a compromise that will keep Wethington on as a fund-raiser through 2003 after a new president takes over in 2001.

Meanwhile, Miles, who intends to serve only one two-year term as chairman, is annoyed by UK's "America's next great university" advertising campaign. He said the school already is great.

"We have to create that perception throughout the world that the University of Kentucky is at the very peak of what people expect in a great university," he said.

It's crucial to the commonwealth that UK not only provide its residents with a great education but also that more of its graduates take jobs and raise families in Kentucky, Miles said.

Primarily an agribusiness owner, Miles runs several companies under his umbrella organization, Miles Enterprises. They include Miles Farm Supply Inc., Miles Farms Inc., Miles L.P. Gas Inc., Marathon Fuels Inc. and Agri-Trucking Inc.

His father, William S. Miles, founded Miles Farm Supply in 1960 and started selling seed corn from a one-room building on his 225-acre farm.

Billy Joe Miles joined the operation after graduating from Western Kentucky University with an agronomy degree in 1962.

Miles and four other people started sponsoring tractor pulls at local fairgrounds in the 1960s. In 1979, they

BILLY JOE MILES

Age: 59

Hometown: Owensboro

Occupation: President and chief executive, Miles Enterprises.

Education: Graduated from Western Kentucky University in 1962 with an agronomy degree.

Quote: "If we're going to be No. 1, we're going to have to encourage people to dig in their pockets and believe in us. But we're also going to have to perform. We can't take their money and not perform."

formed a sports marketing and promotion company called TNT Motorsports, which they sold to Madison Square Garden Enterprises in 1990.

Miles also owns the Summit Country Club, a semiprivate golf club in Owensboro.

Reed, the board's vice chairman, described Miles as a wise man who is sometimes underestimated because of his "uncommon modesty."

"Anyone can have a great board on paper," said Reed, 38, an assistant U.S. attorney nominated by Gov. Paul Patton to become the top federal prosecutor for the Western District of Kentucky. "Billy Joe will make this board a great board in action."

"I think it's about to be a very rewarding time for the University of Kentucky and for the citizenry of Kentucky," Reed said.

On May 30, 1997, Patton signed into law a bill that, among other things, called for UK to become "a comprehensive research institution ranked nationally in the top 20 public universities."

Reedy, 63, the board's secretary, said Miles wants everyone at the

school to have a voice in where it's headed.

"He wants faculty, staff and students of the university to know that they are an important constituent group," said Reedy, a professor of Spanish and Latin American literature who has worked at UK since 1966 and has served two years as a trustee.

"Mr. Miles is what I would call the quintessence of a committed Kentucky citizen."

Donation adds to animal collection

College now boasts 7,000 mounted beasts

By JUDY JONES
The Courier-Journal

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky. — The largest collection of mounted animals in Kentucky, and possibly one of the largest in the world, recently received an extensive collection of African animals from a retired Louisville minister.

The Rev. Wayne Dehoney, former pastor of Walnut Street Baptist Church, recently moved from his home in Riverwood in eastern Jefferson County to a retirement community and donated his 45-year-old collection to Cumberland College in Williamsburg.

The Dehoney collection will be added to another private collection acquired by the college in 1992 for a total of more than 7,000 animals filling 10,000 square feet, Cumberland College President Jerry Taylor said.

"It's more than a collection," Taylor said. "It's really artwork."

Visitors can see animals ranging from a tiny short-tailed shrew to a massive, 10-foot-tall polar bear at the museum, near the Interstate 75 exit at Williamsburg. The animals are mounted in naturalistic settings and are grouped according to their place of origin—

The donation from Dehoney added leopards and African antelopes, boosting the museum's African collection.

Dehoney started hunting exotic animals in 1955 on a trip to Africa as part of his missionary work.

"Over the years, I had about 15 trips to Africa, and about as many times I went hunting," he said. "As a result, I have taken about 15 or 16 antelopes, two leopards, two lions and two elephants, as well as other animals." The animals were mounted and eventually displayed in a specially built addition to Dehoney's garage.

In 1985, Dehoney retired from the Walnut Street church but continued traveling overseas for mission work. In 1992 he met Reinhold Henkelmann, curator of Cumberland College's Henkelmann Life Science Collection.

Henkelmann is the son of Heinrich Henkelmann, who started mounting deer as a 12-year-old in Plover, Wis. Eventually Henkelmann and his wife, Mary, traveled from the Arctic to Africa, hunting exotic animals and mounting them for display. After the Henkelmanns retired, their son took over their museum. When interstate-highway construction forced the demolition of the museum, he and the collection

moved to Cumberland College in 1992.

"I don't know exactly how many animals they collected," the younger Henkelmann said. "But I know when I packed them, they filled up 5½ semi-tractor loads."

The collection is remarkable, including the whooping crane and a passenger pigeon, whose species is extinct. A pair of male deer, found dead

with their horns locked, were featured in the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1999

Task force calls for new focus on minority education to fill gap

By JODI WILGOREN
The New York Times

A task force of prominent educators has found that the performance gap between black, Hispanic and American Indian students and their white and Asian counterparts persists across the socioeconomic spectrum, from kindergarten through graduate school, according to a report being released today.

After decades of discussion about the most economically and educationally disadvantaged students, the College Board's National Task Force on Minority High Achievement has collected the results of an array of research showing that even in middle-class suburbs and elite colleges, blacks, Hispanics and American Indians lag, failing to make the honor roll or earn similar plaudits in proportion to whites and Asians.

In sounding the alarm, the task force calls for a strategy of "affirmative development" that would emphasize minority performance at all levels rather than focus on enrollment in colleges and universities. The College Board plans to spend up to \$10 million in the next decade researching and replicating programs that produce high-achieving black

and Hispanic students.

"Chronic underachievement among minority students is one of the most critical problems facing our country today," said Gaston Caperton, president of the College Board, a national association of educational institutions that administers the Scholastic Assessment Test and other standardized tests. "It is particularly troubling because we are not just talking about disadvantaged youngsters."

Among the most significant findings in the report, which defines minority students as black, Hispanic or American Indian, are that:

- Only 10 percent of the fourth-, eighth- and 12th-graders who scored at the highest level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress tests in reading, math and science were minorities.

- Minorities earned only 13 percent of the nation's bachelor's degrees, 11 percent of professional degrees and 6 percent of the doctoral degrees in 1995, when they made up about 30 percent of the under-18 population.

- At mainstream colleges and universities, minorities earn significantly

"He wanted people to see animals that they would never get to see," Henkelmann said.

With stricter conservation measures in effect, many of the specimens in both collections cannot be hunted today.

But collecting and mounting specimens of non-endangered wildlife is still done for educational and scientific purposes.

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, for example, has more than 3,000 mounted mammals and about 4,000 birds. The Smithsonian will probably add 1,500 birds this year.

The Louisville Science Center has a number of animals, including a polar bear, said Amy Vallin, a curator at the center. But the science center has changed its focus to math, science and technology education and is no longer adding animals.

"You don't want to end a species or anything, so you have to be aware of conservation of natural resources, but having something interactive with people, something they can get close to — that's what a museum is all about," Vallin said.

Cumberland College also has a display of the world's largest collection of crosses, donated by Louisville minister Robert Williams, formerly pastor of Clifton Baptist Church. He gave the school about 6,000 crosses and crucifixes he collected over 30 years.

The life science museum and cross collection are in a complex that includes a 50-room hotel, a restaurant and a convention center.

The center also houses Blair's Christmas Land, a display of mechanical Christmas figures, and an Appalachian lifestyle exhibit.

"What I'd really, really like to have next is a Bengal tiger," said Taylor, the college president.

lower grades than white and Asian students who scored similarly on entrance exams.

- An education gender gap is particularly acute among minorities: Over all, men earned 45 percent of all bachelor's degrees in the mid-1990s, but among black students, only 36 percent were awarded to men.

"These differences in educational outcomes contribute to large disparities in life chances," says the report. Noting that minorities will make up 40 percent of Americans under 18 by 2030, it adds, "The rapid changes that are taking place in the racial and ethnic composition of the nation bring a new sense of urgency to this work."

The report calls on high schools and elementary schools to share information on programs that improve minority achievement and urges collaboration between minority colleges and mainstream institutions as well as between community colleges and four-year schools.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

On campus

Ready? Start walking

Diet, exercise keys to cutting 'freshman 15'

By Emily B. Moses
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

With midterms approaching and fall and winter breaks around the corner, many first-year college students may be noticing a little extra flab hanging around — the "freshman 15."

Brenda Malinauskas, assistant professor of nutrition and dietetics at Morehead State University, said she is concerned by the lack of calcium, iron, fruits and vegetables in many students' diets.

"Coming to college, staying up late and eating a lot, plus a lack of physical activity, causes many students to gain weight," Malinauskas said.

Students shouldn't give up hope, she said.

"Improper eating habits can be corrected on an individual basis," Malinauskas said.

But some students who fear those extra pounds are working to ensure they won't have to squeeze into their favorite pair of jeans.

University of Kentucky freshman Rebecca Gossett works out 2½ hours a day for fear of the freshman 15.

"Every person I've ever known who has gone to college has said 'I'm not going to gain weight,' but they come back and they have," Gossett said.

Gossett, 18, said she finds it hard to eat right without her parents around to make sure she has balanced meals. However, she feels her eating habits have improved.

"It's easy to keep apples and pineapples in the room and pick one up when I'm hungry," she said.

Gossett said she recently saw a friend from high school who has already gained weight.

"That was really an incentive to get back on the treadmill," she said.

Some other freshmen aren't



DEBRA PETKUS-PERRY

Amanda Jeffries, a Morehead freshman from Shelbyville, used an exercise machine at the campus wellness center.

as worried about gaining weight, although they know it can easily happen.

Morehead State University freshman Matt Brooks, 18, doesn't feel weight is a big issue.

"All my life I've eaten whatever I wanted whenever I wanted," Brooks said.

Nonetheless, Brooks recognizes weight gain as a problem

among college freshmen.

"You go to college and eat unhealthy, your parents aren't around and you eat what you can when you can," Brooks said.

Malinauskas suggests all students take an introductory nutrition class and learn to analyze their own diets.

"It doesn't have to be a chore," Malinauskas said.

on campus cont...

175 Eastern students 'homeless' for a night

By Rita Macklin Fox
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

RICHMOND — With cardboard and tape, about 175 Eastern Kentucky University students built themselves an overnight shelter on campus.

Eastern's Residence Hall Association sponsors the annual Sleepout for the Homeless, which was held Oct. 8, to raise awareness among students of the problem of homelessness.

In the early morning hours, a downpour helped drive home the point.

"It started getting very cold," said Danielle Caudill, a junior from Letcher County. "I was freezing to death."

Caudill said she had started out sitting on concrete, but soon pulled over a piece of cardboard to sit on.

"I discovered that cardboard really is a lot warmer than the ground," Caudill said.

Participation from campus groups was higher this year, said Stacia Chenoweth, a junior from Glasgow who coordinated the event. As a result, so were donations — about 200 canned goods for the Salvation Army and more than \$100 for the United Way.

Among the groups participating were Beta Theta Pi, Chi Omega, Kappa Alpha, Phi Kappa Tau, the RHA and the residence councils for the Quad, Northside, Southside and Westside areas.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Saturday, October 16, 1999

Floyd County

College board votes to replace building

Despite earlier protests from local officials and its own chairman, the Prestonsburg Community College board of directors voted 6-1 Thursday to recommend tearing down the school's \$1.2 million student center and replacing it with a new \$5.5 million building. Chairman Paul Gearheart, who did not attend Thursday's meeting, and Prestonsburg Mayor Jerry Fannin had said the Martin Student Center is structurally sound and could be used for other purposes. But an architect for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System said keeping the 35-year-old building would conflict with a master plan for the campus and require expensive design changes. "I appreciate their careful consideration and support their recommendation," KCTCS President Michael McCall said. Fannin could not be reached for comment.

New Transy building taps into high-tech education

By Tasha Taylor
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Transylvania University students are enjoying classroom technology that will bring them into the new millennium.

Two features of the new \$3 million Cowgill Business, Economics, and Education Building are drawing particular notice: Each desk has a jack where laptop computers can be plugged in, and professors can use touch screens to control a room's environment.

Other students appreciate the convenience of having most classes in their major in one place.

"It's great that we now have a centralized learning environment, instead of being spread around campus," said Patrick Lord, a junior business major from Hodgenville.

The education program is also benefiting from the new building.



The Cowgill entryway shows that a building for the future isn't without refinements.

A model classroom was being set up last week for majors to get a hands-on feel for teaching.

"Instead of just talking about how an ideal classroom would look, we will actually see it in practice," said Kate Bierenbaum, a junior middle school education major from Atlanta.

The Cowgill Building will be dedicated on Saturday.

Several ECU students study online

Several Eastern Kentucky University students are taking classes through the Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University, a statewide network of online college courses.

Joe Pelligrino, an English professor and a trainer for the Virtual University, said the student participation rate goes up with online classes. He is teaching an English class online.

"About 90 percent of my students online are more likely to participate in discussions, as opposed to probably 30 percent within an actual classroom," he said.

— MICHAEL BLOOMINGBURG, THE EASTERN PROGRESS

Murray officials want more in dorms

Housing officials at Murray State University are looking for new ways to attract students back to its residence halls, known as Residential Colleges. The number of students living in the dormitories has decreased by 400 from last fall's 3,000 occupancy rate.

Housing Director Paula Hulick said that the September 1998 fire in Hester College, which killed one student, may be a cause of the decline. "We started out with 100 percent occupancy, but after the fire the numbers started going down," Hulick said.

She said the housing office had formed a task force to come up with incentives to keep juniors and seniors on campus.

— BRANDI WILLIAMS,
THE MURRAY STATE NEWS

Drug, alcohol-related crime arrests up

More Western Kentucky University students were arrested in 1998 for alcohol and drug-related crimes than were in 1996 or 1997, said an annual campus police crime report released last week.

The report, which covers the full calendar year, shows increases in arrests for driving under the influence, liquor law violations and drug abuse violations. There were also more simple-assault crimes.

Western Kentucky student body President Amanda Coates said the 58 DUI arrests were too high. Coates said students should take advantage of ride services such as the Student Government Association's Provide-A-Ride.

"If people would take a minute to call Provide-A-Ride or a friend, we could avoid a whole lot of problems," Coates said.

— BRIAN MOORE
THE COLLEGE HEIGHTS HERALD

Student-workers juggle school, job, sleep, life

By ANDREW WOLFSON
The Courier-Journal

Forty minutes into her Ancient History class, Amy Martinez can stave off sleep no longer. As her instructor lectures on the importance of the Greek city-state, the sophomore's head falls back, and for a moment, she nods off.

But Martinez, 19, is no slacker. She had worked until 5:30 in the morning. She then slept only four hours — on her sister's couch. Now she is struggling to keep her eyes open — and her *Hesiod* straight from her *Archilochus* — as she plods through another 18-hour day.

United Parcel Service worker by night, University of Louisville student by day, Martinez is enrolled in Metropolitan College, a unique partnership of business, government and academia that has captured national attention as a model for such cooperation.

In exchange for sorting and heaving thousands of boxes a night at the burgeoning UPS hub at Louisville International Airport, Martinez and 1,150 students like her get free tuition, free textbooks and subsidized housing, if they want it.

For UPS, desperate to attract and retain workers in demanding jobs at difficult hours, the venture has been a smashing success: Ninety percent of its student-workers are still on the job a year later, compared with the typical non-student who lasts only eight or nine weeks.

The schools — U of L, Jefferson Community College and Jefferson Technical College — have boosted enrollment. Kentucky has hung on to its largest private employer, which had threatened to flee. And the students, most of whom could not otherwise afford to go to college, get a free ride worth thousands of dollars. But for Martinez, the program, now in its second year, has come at a steep price:

During her freshman year, she says she fell asleep in class three or four times a week. Her relationship with a longtime boyfriend dissolved. And she found herself nodding off behind the wheel of her truck.

"I had no life," she says. "I thought, 'What have I got myself into? And all my friends' in the program 'had the same problems I did.'"

Martinez now works even more at night because UPS recently promoted her to supervisor, although she says she's getting a little more sleep because she shifted her classes from morning to afternoon.

Metropolitan College counsels students about good sleep habits in a mandatory "campus culture" class. It also has created 37 evening classes so they can have a long, uninterrupted block of sleep in the morning.

Still, students pursuing certain courses of study have no choice but to take 8 a.m. classes. And others say going to class in the evening would rob them of most all contacts with family and friends.

Metropolitan College's supporters note that students have worked for UPS since it built its hub here 17 years ago; the only difference now is that they get more out of the bargain.

Given that most U of L students work somewhere, "It's a whole lot better than working for some hash house," said Dennis Hall, an English professor who chairs the university's faculty senate. Humanities professor emeritus Joseph Slavin, who has sometimes been a harsh critic of the university, calls Metropolitan College "an unalloyed good."

But others question whether a university should embrace the practice of students working three or four hours a night on a third shift.

"I feel sorry for students in the program because it expects an awful lot of them," said history professor John Cumbler. "They have trouble keeping up, or go to sleep intending to go to class and never wake up."

At 11:30 a.m. on a sunny weekday, Martinez's day has just begun.

She shares an apartment in Jeffersonville, Ind., with her sister and two nieces. She usually crashes on a living-room couch at about 7 a.m. — just as the girls, 4 and 8, are getting ready for school. Then she tries to squeeze in about five hours of sleep.

Like many of her cohorts, Martinez is the first in her family to go to college. Her sister is a receptionist at a Big O Tire store. Her mother is a waitress and caterer at an Elks Lodge. Her father makes about \$32,000 a year as a mail-room clerk at Technology Park of Greater Louisville, formerly the Naval Ordnance

Station. He had planned on scrimping to pay her tuition — until they heard about Metropolitan College. Now he's one of its biggest fans.

"Any kid who doesn't go to college now, it's his own fault," he says. Amy Martinez also figured she couldn't lose, with tuition of about \$3,000 a year thrown in on top of her starting pay of \$8.36 an hour — and the chance to graduate debt-free.

It hasn't been a free ride, though.

She made a mixture of A's, B's and C's last year, but estimates she would have averaged a full grade higher if not for her night work and grueling schedule, which forces her to do most of her studying between classes. And then there is her ex-boyfriend, who also worked at UPS. "Relationships are very hard," she says. "It's hard to find the time."

Martinez heads to campus in her new red Chevy truck — she made the down payment with her UPS pay — and hunts for a parking place.

At 1 p.m., she rolls into her first class — Introduction to Civilization 101. She gets some bad news as she's handed back the first test of the semester and sees that it's an F.

U of L can't say how its 500 Metropolitan College students are faring academically, although JCC's comparison of grades during the first semester last year shows the UPS workers there did nearly as well as those who weren't in the program.

Metropolitan College students got more B's, C's and D's — and fewer A's. But Dan Ash, executive director of Metropolitan College, said that was probably because the group of students to whom they were compared included some who were devoting full time to their studies.

To help students cope, Metropolitan College's new night courses end

at Thanksgiving, so students don't have to face with UPS' holiday rush at the same time they are grappling with finals.

Still, some of the student-workers — such as Martinez's friend, Heather McCormick — simply can't balance the dual demands of working by night and studying by day.

McCormick, 20, tried to make a go as a mechanical engineering major, but quit after one semester. She says she'd get off work at 4:30 a.m. and barely have time to drop by her dorm room before reporting to a required Calculus class at 8 a.m.

"It killed me," says McCormick, who now works at a Target store and attends Elizabethtown Community College. "It totally screws everything up. You are going home to sleep when your friends are going out."

Ash acknowledged that there are some casualties. "No one is trying to gloss over that this is hard work and late at night," he said.

But he noted that most students have stuck with the program: Eighty-eight percent of those who started the spring semester last year finished it, which Ash said is about the same for all students at the three colleges.

Experts on sleep deprivation say students are more likely to have trouble in class than on the noisy, fast-paced sort line at UPS.

If a student attends evening classes and sleeps in interrupted chunks for six or seven hours a day, the Metropolitan College schedule is manageable, said Steve Mardon, editor of ShiftWork Alert, a newsletter for managers. But if they routinely grab only three or four hours of sleep, he said, "You're asking for trouble."

Students at U of L initially greeted Metropolitan College "with some skepticism at the marriage between corporate interests and higher education," the Student Government Association said in a report that asked if the venture would benefit students.

"The skepticism has been replaced by cautious optimism," said the report, which was prepared by a student task force and issued in February. "Yes, Metropolitan College benefits UPS. However, it is important to recognize the very real benefits this program provides to individual students."

As she reports for work at 10:20 p.m. at UPS' Import hub, Martinez is wide awake and smiling. She got in a two-hour nap after school. She checks time cards, then passes out paychecks to her staff of 14, several of whom also are Metropolitan College students.

They are less enthusiastic when she announces tonight's enormous load — 26,000 packages — and that a competing team outworked them by 2,000 packages the previous night. "If you're not handling what you should be," she warns, "we're going to have to talk."

It's heady stuff for someone 16 months out of high school; she's younger than almost all of her team members.

(MORE)

At 11:47 a.m., the conveyer belts begin to rumble and the first seven "cans" — canisters the size of small dining rooms — are ready to be emptied and sorted. It's a cool night and the doors are open, but crew members work up a sweat. As a supervisor, Martinez avoids most heavy lifting; she retapes broken packages and keeps her line running smoothly.

Metropolitan College in turn keeps UPS running smoothly. Its ranks have grown to 1,150 from 800 last year, and the company expects to have no trouble eventually drawing 2,000 of the 6,000 new workers it will need for its expanded hub from the program. Already, the share of students on its night work force has grown from 8 percent to 45 percent.

It's demanding work; her crew will get one 10-minute break for the night but as a supervisor Martinez gets none and can't leave the line.

The packages will keep on rolling for four more hours, and with paperwork and meetings after that, Martinez won't walk out of the hub until 5:15 a.m.

But she appears more alert and alive than she did earlier in the day.

"So much is going on," she shouts above the din of conveyer belts and buzzers, "that I don't have time to be sleepy."

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE

It's not a place or a building, but a partnership — launched during the 1998-99 school year — of three colleges, local and state government and United Parcel Service.

The schools and students

University of Louisville:	500
Jefferson Community College:	600
Jefferson Technical College:	50
Total:	1,150

The classes

Students generally take courses at their respective institutions:

Evening classes: 37 at U of L that end at Thanksgiving break to avoid conflict with UPS holiday season. Courses offered in communication, justice administration, occupational training and development, freshman composition. All but three courses open to all students.

Early morning classes: If enough students sign up, starting tomorrow JCC will offer 4:30 a.m. and 5 a.m. classes at UPS in economics, management and information systems.

Benefits

- Free tuition
- Hourly UPS wage starting at \$8.50 an hour
- Textbooks up to \$65 per class
- Housing payments and forgivable loans worth up to \$3,240 a year

Note: Students must maintain a specified course load and complete classes

Footing the bill

State of Kentucky	\$2,000,000
City of Louisville	325,000
Jefferson County	325,000
United Parcel Service	1,285,000*
Greater Louisville Inc.	100,000
Total:	4,035,000

* Estimated by Metropolitan College for 1999-2000.

UPS role in curriculum

None. "We don't tell them how to fly planes and they don't tell us how to teach," says Dan Ash, Metropolitan College executive director.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University
UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 (606) 783-2030

Oct. 19, 1999

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, October 18, 1999

Words of praise

Endowment fitting tribute to Doran

Morehead State University's naming of its first endowment fund after former president Adron Doran is a fitting tribute to the colorful leader who guided the university during its period of greatest growth. The endowment will assure that the academic improvements begun during Doran's tenure will continue well into the future.

The creation of the Adron Doran Endowment for Educational Leadership was announced Friday during a delayed 90th birthday celebration for the man who served as Morehead's president from April 1954 until December 1976. Originally scheduled to coincide with Doran's Sept. 1 birthday, the celebration was delayed while the former president recovered from injuries sustained in a fall in his Lexington home.

Despite his advanced years, Doran proved in his 30-minute speech Friday that his mind is as sharp as ever. The same could be said for Mignon Doran, his wife of 68 years. She read a poem she had written just for the occasion.

Morehead was a little-known state college with a little more than 600 students when Doran arrived on campus. It was best known for producing teachers for Eastern Kentucky schools.

When Doran retired 22 years later, Morehead was a university of more than 6,000 students that offered degrees in a wide range of academic areas.

Current MSU President Ronald Eaglin announced that \$265,000 already has been given or pledged to the endowment fund, which will be matched with state funds. The goal is to raise the endowment to \$1 million.

Now is the ideal time to contribute to the endowment because all gifts received before July 2000 will be matched with state funds.

Doran's autocratic style of leadership was controversial, but there is no question about his effectiveness. No other individual has had a greater impact on Morehead than Adron Doran. That's why he's the perfect choice to have an endowment named in his honor.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, October 18, 1999

Tom Scott honored by Morehead State

Thumbs up to Boyd County businessman Tom Scott for being named to the Morehead State University Athletic Hall of Fame.

Scott is best known in these parts for building the Boyd County High School football program into a state power in the early 1970s. He coached the Lions to a Class AA runner-up finish in 1973, the most successful season in the history of Boyd County football. He later ran unsuccessfully for Boyd County judge-executive and had a brief return to the Boyd County football program.

Before his days at Boyd County High, Scott was a star for the Morehead State Eagles, earning All-Ohio Valley Conference honors in 1957 and 1960. In an era when many football players played both ways, Scott was a hard-hitting center on offense and an aggressive lineman on defense.

Scott, a native of Catlettsburg, was a four-year letterman for the Eagles. Almost four decades after his last college game in 1960, his gridiron skills are being appropriately remembered by his alma mater.

Knox County

\$1 million pledged to Union College

An anonymous donor made a \$1 million commitment yesterday to help finance a new academic center at Union College. It represents the largest single pledge from an individual to the college. "While this pledge is important to the construction of the academic center, it also brings us closer to our fund-raising goal of \$15 million over the next five years," said President David Joyce. The new center will include space for classrooms, teaching laboratories, seminar rooms, meeting space, and offices for human resources and planning, and faculty. Founded in 1879, the college is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

MOREHEAD NEWS
OCT. 15, 1999

MSU eyes city parking lot

By STEPHANIE DAVIS
Managing Editor

Morehead State University is considering entering into a property lease agreement with the city as a new location for the Cora Wilson Stewart Moonlight School.

The lot is across from the Rowan County Public Library at Trumbo Avenue. It is used mostly as a parking lot for library patrons and MSU students.

The historical landmark is presently located on the MSU campus at the east end of Breckinridge on Ward Oates Drive. There is limited parking.

"In my view, this would be a win-win situation for everybody," said Morehead Mayor Brad Collins.

The issue was discussed on Monday during the regular monthly meeting of the Morehead City Council.

"I think that school house would bring people off the highway," said councilwoman Shirley Hamilton.

The Cora Wilson Stewart Moonlight School, formerly known as the Little Brushy School, was

originally located on KY 32 eight miles north of Morehead.

This building replaced two earlier school buildings, both of which had been destroyed by fire. The building was constructed in 1910 by William Jasper Johnson and Henry Perry.

MSU has been trying to secure a place to relocate the building for some time.

The university currently leases six parking lots throughout town at an annual cost of \$17,919.

In other business...

- Voted 4-2 to approve on second reading an ordinance that sets procedures for the city to declare water shortage advisories, alerts, and emergencies.

Council members Mark Perkins and Harold Kissick voted no because the ordinance restricts Rowan Water and Bath Water to

contract limits.

- Set the tax rate for real property at 15 cents per \$100 assessed valuation for the 1999 tax year; and set the tax rate for personal property at 18.6 cents per \$100 assessed valuation.

- Approved a stop sign for Hardees Drive at the west end of the Pinecrest Plaza parking lot.

Opinion: Morehead State over-charged for records

By Charles Wolfe
ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT — Morehead State University subsidized discounts for faculty and students by charging the public excessive fees for copies of records, it was disclosed yesterday.

An attorney general's opinion said the practice "subverted the intent of the Open Records Act."

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has ruled that 10 cents per page is a reasonable fee unless a public agency can prove its actual cost is higher.

Faculty and students at Morehead State were charged 5 cents to 8 cents per page for copies.

That was below cost, so outsiders requesting documents under the Open Records Act were charged 15

cents per page, the university acknowledged.

The higher rate "serves to cross-subsidize the discount rate given to ... faculty and students," the opinion by Assistant Attorney General James M. Ringo said.

"The Open Records Act does not authorize such a fee arrangement for reproducing copies of public records," the opinion said.

Unless Morehead State can prove its cost is more than a dime per page, it must recalculate its fees, the opinion said.

The opinion was legally binding because the attorney general has jurisdiction in open-records cases. The university could appeal it to a circuit court.

But Michael Seelig, executive assistant to university

President Ron Eaglin, said: "That's the decision, and that's fine. ... Certainly we've got to comply."

In setting copy fees, campus officials had researched previous attorney general's opinions on the subject, Seelig said. Opinions were found disallowing charges of 50 cents and 25 cents per page, but nothing was found about a lesser amount, he said.

The opinion was requested by Mbibong Nchami, who was billed \$207.60 for 1,108 pages of documents. The sum included \$26.40 for shipping and \$15 for unspecified "tape reproduction."

Nchami, of Memphis, taught for one year in the university's teacher training program, Seelig said. Nchami's contract was not renewed in May 1995, Seelig said. He declined to comment on Nchami's dispute with the university.

In his complaint to the attorney general, Nchami said he provided his own paper — 1,200 pages — plus cassette tapes and a prepaid shipping form.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • KENTUCKY • TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1999

Morehead's copying fee ruled too high

College subverts open records law, state lawyer says

By CHARLES WOLFE
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Morehead State University subsidized discounts for faculty and students by charging the public excessive fees for copies of records, according to an attorney general's opinion released yesterday.

The opinion said the practice "subverted the intent of the Open Records Act."

Public agencies cannot charge more than actual costs for public records. Staff time to make copies cannot be included.

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In his complaint to the attorney general, Nchami said he provided his own paper — 1,200 pages — plus cassette tapes and a prepaid shipping form.

The university claimed the open-records law did not require it to accept "payment in kind" for copies, and Ringo agreed. However, "we do note that the act contemplates a spirit of cooperation," Ringo wrote.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Oct. 20-25, 1999

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 (606) 783-2030

Lexington Herald-Leader
Sunday, October 24, 1999

Cooperation will advance education

By John E. Kleber

Kentucky needs educational leadership that will ensure cooperative regionalism. I am not contending that cooperation will be easy — for our history would say just the opposite — and the solutions can never be absolutely assured. But the groundwork for unity is achievable.

Installing that cooperation would be the highest degree of leadership. Education can better wrestle with the tangled relationship among regions, the conflicting and overlapping boundaries, if it recognizes a common goal.

That goal, I propose, should be a sense of place. As Eudora Welty wrote, a sense of place gives us equilibrium. Part of Americans' sense of place comes from the regions in which they live. Kentucky officially recognizes five geographical regions. But they are more than

geographic areas and are systems of widely varying reach, power and density.

A region is a network of the natural, cultural, commercial and political. Enduring traditions, cultural attitudes and the land continue to shape the lives of longtime residents and new arrivals in each region, and that is not going to disappear. Ironically, we can knock down the boundaries by recognizing the importance of regions in our lives and in the state, and then using them to expand our knowledge through cooperative ventures.

Taking an idea from the National Endowment for the Humanities, I propose that our regional universities and the University of Kentucky become cultural hubs that will serve as places to explore a region's history, people, heritage and environment. Their tasks would be to support research on regional topics; to document and preserve regional history and cultural resources; to develop undergraduate and master's level degree programs; to collaborate with K-12 teachers and school systems; to design programming for public audiences; and to develop resources for cultural heritage tourism.

UK, Northern Kentucky University and the University of Louisville should emphasize the resources of urban Kentucky. Outside the golden triangle, Murray, Morehead, Eastern, Western, and Kentucky State universities should emphasize the resources of small-town and rural Kentucky, and then there should be a sharing. Private, community and technical colleges should be tied into the hubs. All institutions should be connected through the Internet to the greatest de-

gree possible to amplify regional culture.

I also propose a Kentucky Institute for Trans-Regional Studies to develop new opportunities for statewide educational experiences that meet the needs of students and faculty. It would permit faculty to visit and teach in different colleges. It would permit a student from Western who wants to know about Appalachian culture to enroll for a semester or two at Berea or Morehead.

Public universities must be listening posts where all people, not just students, from across the state can visit on occasion to talk, and academics can listen to the culture around them — something we are not very good at. This would tie higher education closer to the people who support it.

More joint graduate programs would be easy to start. But it is important that cooperative opportunities be developed for all students, not just the elite. Indeed, I like the idea of practicums as ways to get students out into the state. More programs should demand them, even in the arts and sciences. One small project would symbolize the unity I would like to see: Institutions of higher learning close to Lexington should run daily minivan service from their campuses to take students and faculty to work in W.T. Young Library at UK. As cultural hubs, universities have an obligation to serve elementary, middle and high school students. Sometimes I think the only interaction comes in the trips taken to athletic events, where the environment is adversarial rather than cooperative. When I say students should be given opportunities to interact with students in other parts of the state, I am not talking about a field trip to an aquarium, but a method to make accessible the rich resources of culture in each of our five regions. Just as different grades learned from one another in the one-room schools, visitations can help build a bridge — first to students and then to the public.

Perhaps I am thinking too small for the 21st century. Already we begin to appreciate the ramifications of a global economy. The Internet cuts across place and time. Hilton is planning hotels in orbit. In the new century, we will surely be cooperating across continents, so it seems strange that we cannot think in terms of cooperating across regions.

Sharing and cooperation through education is an opportunity awaiting new leaders. We pretty much let it drop in the 20th century. An Arab proverb says: "Four things come not back: the spoken word, the sped arrow, time past, (and) the neglected opportunity."



John E. Kleber, a professor emeritus at Morehead State University, is editor of *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* and the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Louisville*.

This article is adapted from remarks he made Oct. 18, at a briefing for the *Kentucky Leaders for the New Century* at General Butler State Park.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Thursday, October 21, 1999

The public is invited to a Herald-Leader town meeting Tuesday in Morehead.

The meeting will be from 6 to 8 p.m. in the Eagle Dining Room on the third floor of the Adron Doran University Center, 150 University Boulevard.

Herald-Leader reporters, editors and other staff members will be on hand to take questions and listen to readers' concerns and comments.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

On campus

Mice make life tough at WKU residence hall

It has been a while since some women in Bemis Lawrence Hall at Western Kentucky University have had a good night's sleep. It isn't a train or loud music from across the hall keeping them up — it's the pitter-patter of mice running through the vents and walls.

Though the footsteps of the tiny field mice aren't loud, Tameka Lovett and Robin Aniton are sleeping with one eye open to watch for the rodents walking up the trash chutes and through the vents.

"It's just gross," said Aniton, a Louisville junior. "We shouldn't have to live like this."

Aniton and her roommate, Lovett, a Louisville sophomore, had heard rumors from past residents, but last week they saw for themselves.

Lovett started making calls that day and filled out a maintenance report. When maintenance came, they set down "cheap" traps and poison for the mice, Lovett said.

Lovett soon had a dead mouse under her desk. But she was told that it would be a day or so before anyone could come by to get it, so they removed it themselves.

Resident assistant Rena Van Zee had a similar problem a few semesters ago, but said the mouse in her room was quickly caught and disposed of.

"It's been better, but it's only halfway into the semester so I don't really know yet," the Russellville junior said.

— CAROLINE LYNCH,
COLLEGE HEIGHTS HERALD

EKU looks at grouping residents by interests

Eastern Kentucky University students soon may have new options for living on campus.

The university housing offices and the Residence Hall Association are looking at ways to group students with similar interests such as foreign languages or sports such as in-line skating.

"These types of floors give people who don't necessarily want to be affiliated with the usual groups a chance to share something with others," EKU official Kenna Middleton said.

Students say the idea has some merit.

"I think it would be cool with the recreational stuff, and academically I think it could help in your classes," said Chris Dean, a mathematics major from London.

— JENNIFER MULLINS,
THE EASTERN PROGRESS

Student Activities Board has new Web site

The University of Kentucky Student Activities Board hopes to fill students' social needs with its new Web site.

Eddie Groves, SAB communication director, hopes students will use the Web site daily.

"We hope that eventually students will turn to the site for entertainment options," Groves said.

Students can reach the site at <http://www.uky.edu/StudentCenter/SAB/welcome.html>.

— BRITT CLEM, KENTUCKY KERNEL

Western to fix statue damaged by vandals

Come spring, fall might be restored.

Western Kentucky University is planning to repair the fall statue, one of the Four Seasons statues behind Snell Hall. The statue was vandalized last month.

The statue, which had its head knocked off when unknown vandals pushed it over in mid-September, will be put back together and cleaned up, said Riley Handy, special collections department head for the Kentucky Museum.

Handy said pictures of the damaged statue have been sent to restorers to determine what the repairs will cost.

"It's going to be expensive, I'm sure, but it can be put together," he said.

The value of the four statues is between \$800,000 and \$1 million. They were carved from Carrara marble. The statues were first displayed in Turin, Italy, in 1911 and were later purchased by Warren County native Perry Snell, who donated them to Western in 1927.

— MATTIAS KARÉN,
THE COLLEGE HEIGHTS HERALD

UK students haunting halls to help charities

By Jennifer Caldwell
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Two University of Kentucky residence halls are joining forces to scare the pants off the people of Lexington — and the money out of those pants — for charity.

Patterson and Boyd residence halls have set up a haunted house for 21 years to benefit the United Way and, in recent years, God's Pantry. This year's house will open Thursday night.

"We take the bottom two rooms of Patterson and Boyd basement areas and divide them up. Then groups can sponsor a room," said Kevin Milner, a political science junior and president of the Residence Hall Government for Patterson.

There are usually 15 to 16 rooms, and each UK residence hall can sponsor and decorate one.

The event drew more than 500 people last year and raised more than \$1,000, plus barrels of food for God's Pantry.

Each room is judged, and the winning group receives a small trophy.

In the past the haunted house has been mainly a campus event, though it has been open to the public. But this year, the groups have tried to market it to the public.

"We would love for the community to embrace this," said Marcia Shrout, hall director of Patterson Hall and UK's north and central campus area coordinator. "We don't discourage children, but we do want parents to be cautious."

Organizers said the house usually doesn't admit anyone younger than 12 without a parent.

Enrollment in KET telecourses over 20 years nearing 100,000

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

It's the type of growth that would thrill any college.

In 20 years, 95,000 students have enrolled in Kentucky Educational Television's televised college courses, earning credit toward degrees.

And this spring, KET officials expect cumulative enrollment in the telecourses to hit the 100,000 mark.

Although the Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University is just getting started, KET has a long success story with providing college courses to students who can't make it to the campus.

"While not all Kentuckians have access to a computer, almost all have a television, and

nearly 66 percent of them have cable," said Virginia Fox, KET's executive director.

"Technology is changing how we deliver education, but we have seen incredible success with televised courses," Fox said.

In 1978, the General Assembly created the Kentucky Telecommunications Consortium to coordinate the efforts of the state's colleges and universities to provide courses to people who couldn't go to the campuses.

Telecourses are perhaps the simplest form of distance learning. Students choose from about a dozen telecourses available, which offer regular college credit. The classes are run by a professor at a Kentucky college.

Students then watch the classes live a couple of times a week or record them to view later.

Students turn in homework by e-mail or regular mail, and occasionally go to campus for exams or to meet with classmates and professors. The Kentucky professor grades the students' work.

An average of 80 percent of the students complete the courses, which generally cost slightly less than an on-campus class. They range from \$135 to \$300 per course for each semester.

The idea was popular from the start, said Fox.

During the program's debut semester in fall 1978, the four telecourses enrolled 256 people. Ten years later, the number of offerings had grown to nine and enrollment to more than 1,900.

Although this fall's figures aren't available yet, enrollment in the telecourses was more than 5,600 last academic year.

If that pace continues, the cumulative telecourse enrollment should hit 100,000 by the spring, said Ann Glass, KET's telecourse director.

"The growth has seen only a few down years," said Glass.

"We don't expect that to change."

The televised courses are more than just teachers broadcasting from a studio.

In fact, the programs are not taught by the Kentucky professors who run them. Instead, they are purchased by KET from educational production companies or other colleges.

For example, the telecourse *The American Adventure*, was filmed on location in 23 states and

Mexico. It covers American history up to 1877, roughly the equivalent of a freshman-level history course.

The programs, Glass said, have become popular among

regular KET watchers. "We have people who want to know when they come on again because they missed a part," she said.

Lisa Stuck, 31 of Versailles, said the telecourse made it possible for her to return to school after she had children.

"I could record it and watch when the baby was asleep," said Stuck. "It just fit in my schedule perfectly."

The telecourses have begun to evolve to include more Internet elements, such as e-mail and on-line discussion groups.

"That is the element that has changed the most," said Don Hardwick, a Lexington Community College business professor, who has helped teach small business management courses for five years.

"We rely more on the computers to supplement the telecourses."

For more information about KET's College Credit Telecourses, call (800) 432-0970 or check its Web site at <http://www.ket.org/Telecourses>.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Friday, October 22, 1999

Vigil illuminates issue of domestic violence

By C. J. SELLARDS

OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — The candles in their hands symbolizing the hope in their hearts, they came together in the darkness with a common bond Thursday night.

It was bond of testimony and tears in the shadow of domestic abuse.

The gathering in Ashland's Central Park was a candlelight vigil and victim speak out sponsored by Safe Harbor of Northeastern Kentucky, a shelter for victims of partner/spouse abuse in the region.

Some of those who spoke during the program wouldn't reveal their

identities, saying they feared that those who hurt them before will find them and do it again.

Among them was Lisa, a young woman who said she's been in hiding for six years.

"As humans, we need to build the self esteem of our daughters and sons, and let them know that they don't need to strike out to prove themselves in society," she said.

The unfortunate circumstance in many domestic violence cases is that women can't go home and collect child support, she said.

Morehead State University head football coach Matt Ballard recounted his own growing up in a home with an abusive father.

"No matter how many times

you've been thrown around or slapped, there is help. All you have to do is reach out," Ballard said to the crowd, which listened raptly.

"And fathers need to know that they've made a mistake, the violence does not have to continue."

Patty Evans, a survivor of nine years of abuse, said that leaving the situation was the best thing she ever did.

"My daughter and I lived through it every day," she said. "No woman should ever have to be beaten and battered and humiliated. No child should ever have to witness it."

Edith Dyer quietly sat at the edge of the crowd "I was at Safe Harbor for 90 days. My husband was abusing me and

Vigil :

they gave me a safe place to stay until I could get out on my own.

"It does make a difference to get away from the violence," she said. "No one should ever take violence in the home."

"This is a great project to bring the message to the people," said Rhea Lidowski, a high school student from Ashland. "Friends will leave here and tell friends, kids will tell their parents."

Traci Gibson, public relations director and community outreach coordinator for Safe Harbor, said she hoped the program would send a message to domestic violence victims that they don't have to live with the abuse.

"Victims need to know that there is a support system out there to help them," she said. "Safe Harbor is just one of many."

"We're hoping to make an impact and raise awareness in the community. If one person leaves tonight with a commitment to make a difference in domestic violence, then we've done our job."

Keynote speaker Ballard said that more than anything, he hoped that the vigil would bring a message of hope to the community.

"My story sends a message that the cycle can be broken."



Matt Ballard

The Morehead News
Friday, Oct. 22, 1999

Debate ends over location of recycling center

By CHRIS TURNER
Staff Writer

After months of debate, a location for the new recycling center has been decided on.

Rowan County Judge-executive Clyde Thomas announced at the regular meeting of the fiscal court on Tuesday that the new center would be located near Greenhill City Park.

The center will be on Triplett Street across from the Morehead Montessori school on property owned by Clayton Perkins.

"I think it's a pretty good location," said April Haight, manager of the recycling program at Morehead State University.

"People won't have to worry about getting on a major road." The current recycling center is located on U.S. 60 East at the old school bus garage.

The decision comes after months of debate about where the new center should be located.

Several different sites had been proposed in and around Morehead, most of which were rejected due to complaints by citizens or businesses.

MSU had agreed to lease a portion of its property at the old Cowden's building across from the Morehead Post Office as a site. The university later rescinded its offer after there were complaints that location would diminish property values and there would be too much odor in such a highly traveled area.

The approximately one acre tract at city park will be purchased from Perkins for \$65,000.

The fiscal court also had the first reading of an inter-local cooperative agreement between Rowan County, the city of Morehead and MSU.

This agreement will provide funding and the creation of a board to oversee the new recycling center.

The city, county and university will each

contribute \$23,000 annually to run the center and for debt service.

The operating cost of the new center is expected to be approximately \$58,000 a year.

Of the \$69,000 that the city, county and university will contribute annually, \$30,000 of that will go to debt service, the remaining \$39,000 will be used to help with operating expenses. The center itself will also generate revenues.

A six-person board will be created to oversee the operations of the center. The city, county and university will each appoint two members for two-year terms.

The Morehead City Council had their first reading of the agreement on Oct. 11.

The building itself will cost approximately \$178,000. With

the cost of the land added, the initial cost of the center will be \$243,000, said Haight.

The city and county are each applying for a \$75,000 low interest loan from the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority to help build the center.

Haight said that they hope to get the rest of the money through a different grant loan.

"We're hoping to start construction in January and to be open by June," Haight said.

She also said that the new building would look much better than the current center and would be able to handle more materials.

**EKU plans to offer
meningitis vaccines**

Eastern Kentucky University is offering bacterial meningitis vaccines to students, faculty and staff, and plans to provide information to everyone at the university about the potentially fatal disease.

Information is being distributed around campus, and vaccines will be available at student health services in the Rowlett Building for \$65.

Although the disease is rare, some forms are contagious and it can progress very rapidly.

More information is available from EKU's student health services, (606) 622-1761.

UK to share in fossil-fuel study grant:

The University of Kentucky stands to receive a portion of \$1.6 million for fossil-fuel research under a budget bill that passed the House and Senate this week. U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Louisville, announced yesterday that money for the The Consortium for Fossil Fuel Liquefaction Research had made it into the final congressional version of the Interior Appropriations bill. The consortium, which includes UK, Auburn University, and the universities of West Virginia, Utah and Pittsburgh, researches ways to turn natural gas, carbon dioxide and methanol into cleaner fuels and chemicals. The bill now goes to President Clinton for his consideration.

Meningitis becoming campus concern:

Despite an upsurge in student and parental concern over meningitis on college campuses, the head of the University of Kentucky's health service said yesterday meningitis cases are too rare to justify the \$80-a-person cost of vaccinations. "We have not had a case in four or five years," Dr. H. Spencer Turner said. "There is not a current problem." Earlier this week, a panel of experts from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended that colleges make meningitis vaccines readily available and that they warn students of the risks of the disease. Turner said entering freshmen at UK will be advised about the dangers of meningitis and the availability of a vaccine. He also said the health service will monitor any single case of meningitis and would recommend mass vaccinations if there were an outbreak — defined by the CDC as three cases within three months. Eastern Kentucky University also said it will educate members of the school community about the dangers of meningitis, and make the vaccine available to those who desire it.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Sunday, October 24, 1999

Shawnee students enjoy Ramada Inn 'dormitory' life

University enforces housing rules

By KEVIN EIGELBACH
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

PORTSMOUTH — They look like dorm rooms, with their unmade beds, wall posters of rock bands and table-top refrigerators.

But a closer look reveals things that just don't fit.

Cable television, for one thing, with a free movie channel. And telephones equipped with voice mail.

Take a look downstairs and you'll find a hot tub, swimming pool and a restaurant.

Because on-campus housing is full, about 40 Shawnee State University students are rooming at the local Ramada Inn this quarter.

And loving it.

"It's like a big, ol' happy family here," said Stacy McKinniss, 19. "People sit around and talk in the hall until three in the morning."

McKinniss spent about a month here before the uni-

versity sent her to on-campus housing. She still spends some nights with her former roommate, Heather Wallen, 19.

It's quieter than the townhouse she now shares with eight other women, she said. The double room that Wallen now has to herself is also much bigger than the L-shaped room McKinniss shares at the townhouse.

It has the traditional bunk beds of a dormitory, she said, not the full-size, comfortable mattresses of a hotel.

Most students say "Man, are you lucky," when Peyton Ferguson tells them he's living at the Ramada.

"You're kidding, right?" is their next response.

Ferguson shares a room with Rusty Moseley, just down the hall from Wallen. All the students live on the second floor of the hotel.

Their double room is almost twice the size of any double room on campus — and they have filled it with a

video game player, computer, microwave, refrigerator, toaster, even a lava lamp.

Christmas lights strung from the ceiling and a black light in the bathroom add that personal touch.

"If we have to move into a dorm at school, I don't think we'll fit," Moseley said Tuesday night as he played "Twisted Metal IV" with a friend.

After a long day of classes, Ferguson likes to unwind in the hotel hot tub. The swimming pool provides a relaxing place to study, as well as play the occasional water football game.

"For relaxation, the Ramada has the dorms beat," Ferguson wrote in a paper for English class.

But the Ramada doesn't win every comparison with dorm life.

Students there don't have access to a kitchen, as they would in a townhouse. They must take their laundry to the local coin laundry, which costs more than the machines in university housing.

Students in the Ramada have to obey the same rules as students in university housing, said SSU Director of Student Activities and Housing Dave Edwards.

Those include no visitors of the opposite sex after 2 a.m. No one under 21 drinks alcoholic beverages, and those of legal age can't drink in their own rooms.

Mike Blazeck, an 18-year-old from Dayton, broke a hotel rule during a fight with roommate, Chris Salsbery. Blazeck threw a chair at Salsbery and missed, breaking a hotel picture which he had to pay for.

For the record, he said that's the first time he's broken anything in anger.

"I think Chris brings the worst in you," he said, "don't believe in violence."

Blazeck spends hours playing the acoustic guitar in the hall. He plays original music, which he describes as hypnotic blues.

He also has an electric guitar and amplifier, and he's often asked to turn music down. Hotel

(MORE)

hours begin at 10 on weeknights, midnight on weekends.

Salsbury, who's from Cleveland, finds things pretty boring at the hotel — or maybe just Portsmouth in general.

"There's no good parties like raves, where you could just kick it for 24 hours," he said. He wanted to find a good keg party Tuesday night.

The students' hiatus at the Ramada will not last past next spring — and it may end sooner for some.

As students drop out of school and leave university housing, SSU moves students out of the Ramada and on campus.

The school wants to do that, Edwards said, because although the students pay the same rate for housing, it's cheaper for the school to keep them in university housing.

Edwards said he did not know the cost difference and could not immediately determine it.

Next fall the university plans to open a new residence hall that will house 100 students, Edwards said, which should eliminate the need for hotel housing.

Until then, he said, the Ramada solution has worked out great for both students and the university.

"It turned out to be a wonderful solution to a pretty positive problem," he said.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Monday, October 25, 1999

Free education's cost: Work, no goofing off

Program helping UPS keep workers at hub

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — At 11:30 a.m., Amy Martinez's day has just begun. It's a day that won't end until 5:15 a.m. the next day.

She shares a room with her sister and two others. She usually crashes on a living-room couch at about 7 a.m., just as the girls, 4 and 8, are getting ready for school. Then she tries to squeeze in about five hours of sleep.

Martinez is the first in her family to go to college. Her sister is a receptionist at a tire store. Her mother is a waitress and caterer at an Elks Lodge. Her father makes about \$32,000 a year as a mailroom clerk. He had planned on scrimping to pay her tuition — until they heard about Metropolitan College.

United Parcel Service worker by night, University of Louisville student by day, Amy Martinez is enrolled in Metropolitan College, a unique partnership of business, government and academia that has captured national attention as a model for such cooperation.

In exchange for sorting and heaving thousands of boxes a night at the burgeoning UPS hub at Louisville International Airport, Martinez, 19, and 1,150 students like her get free tuition, free textbooks and subsidized housing, if they want it.

For UPS, responsible for attracting and retaining workers in demanding jobs at difficult hours, the venture has been a smashing success: Ninety percent of its student-workers are still on the job a year later, compared with the typical non-student who lasts eight or nine weeks.

The schools, UofL, Jefferson Community College and Jefferson Technical College, have boosted enrollment

over the two years of the program. Kentucky retained its largest private employer, which had threatened to flee.

The students, some of whom could not otherwise afford to go to

college, get free tuition worth thousands of dollars.

But for Martinez participating in the program has come at a steep price:

During her freshman year, she said she fell asleep in class three or four times a week.

Her relationship with a long-time boyfriend dissolved. She found herself nodding off behind the wheel of her truck.

"I had no life," she said. "I thought, 'What have I got myself into?'"

"And all my friends in the program had the same problems I did."

Martinez now works even more at night because UPS recently promoted her to supervisor, although she said she's getting a little more sleep because she shifted her classes from morning to afternoon.

Metropolitan College counsels students about good sleep habits in a mandatory "campus culture" class.

It also has created 37 evening classes so they can have a long, uninterrupted block of sleep in the morning.

Still, students pursuing certain courses of study have no choice but to take 8 a.m. classes. And others say going to class in the evening would rob them of most all contacts with family and friends.

Metropolitan College's supporters note that students have worked for UPS since it built its hub here 17 years ago; the only difference now is that they get more out of the bargain.

Given that most UofL students work somewhere, "It's a whole lot better than working for some hash house," said Dennis Hall, an English professor who chairs the university's faculty senate.

But others question whether a university should embrace the practice of students working three or four hours a night on a third shift.

"I feel sorry for students in the program because it expects an awful lot of them," said history professor John Cumbler. "They have trouble keeping up, or go to sleep intending to go to

class and never wake up."

Martinez made a mixture of A's, B's and C's last year, but said she would have averaged a full grade higher if not for her night work and grueling schedule, which forces her to do most of her studying between classes.

Then there is her ex-boyfriend, who also worked at UPS.

"Relationships are very hard," she said. "It's hard to find the time."

UofL can't say how its 500 Metropolitan College students are faring academically, although JCC's comparison of grades during the first semester last year shows the UPS workers there did nearly as well as those who weren't in the program.

Still, some of the student-workers, such as Martinez's friend, Heather McCormick, simply can't balance the dual demands of working by night and studying by day.

McCormick, 20, tried to make a go as a mechanical engineering major, but quit after one semester.

She said she'd get off work at 4:30 a.m. and barely have time to drop by her dorm room before reporting to a required calculus class at 8 a.m.

"It killed me," said McCormick, who now works at a retail store and attends Elizabethtown Community College. "It totally screws everything up."

"You are going home to sleep when your friends are going out."

Bargain-hunting is wrong way to choose a college

By Robert J. Massa

Once again, the College Board's annual survey of college costs shows that tuition has increased. This annual ritual is part of the cycle of life, it seems. The announcement of tuition increases brings with it the usual explanation from college officials — increased costs of technology, library resources, faculty salaries — have driven prices up. But the public isn't buying the rhetoric. They're voting with their feet.

Annual price increases are threatening the future for students as well as the colleges they attend. Choice of a college is more often made on price rather than what's best for the student. Too many families of modest means believe they have no alternative than to let dollars govern their choice. Tuition at the "best"

schools seems high and that "list price" scares away many. Need-based and bond-fide merit aid can help them dramatically reduce the bill.

Even those families with financial flexibility oftentimes choose the best "deal" rather than the best fit for the student. Large merit and other non-need-based scholarships — known as discounting within the trade — woo students into colleges where they may not find that special combination of academic curriculum and learning environment ideally suited for their personal development. Each year an increasing number of students who enroll with large discounts find that they do not fit in with their ultimate college choice. They transfer (often with feelings of failure) or stick it out and are miserable for four years.

Colleges don't come out ahead in this

equation, either. Aggressive scholarship wars among mainly private colleges, but increasingly among public one, should be a major concern for everyone. Use of merit scholarships to attract students has grown exponentially in the last five years.

Those colleges that engage in competitive use of merit scholarships derive less revenue from tuition. Thus, they are forced to spend less on the quality of the educational experience. Every year, they are forced to raise tuition so they can offer discounts steep enough to compete with other colleges that raised their tuition to fund their own discount strategies. It is a tragic and vicious cycle. Who really wins in the price wars? No one.

It is naive to think that colleges will voluntarily stop the use of discounts. There will always be a college attempting to "win" a student from a competitor by offering a "better deal." Nor is it realistic to think that states will increase

subsidies to private colleges, where most discounting occurs, on the premise that the investment is far less than it would cost to educate the private college students in the public sector.

Can families and colleges change? Is it possible for families to forgo a "bargain" price at one college — where quality is measured by the number of alumni who enter prestigious graduate schools — for one where educational philosophy and program match that which is really best for their students?

Are families ready to invest the time to search for a college with faculty members who value teaching, for a college that offers real evidence of the intellectual and social development of its students, and for

a college whose alumni believe that they received a fine and useful education?

Colleges and universities must change as well. Merit scholarships should truly reward talent, rather than achieve competitive position by attracting students from peer institutions. College admissions staffs must act less as sales offices and more like counselors trying to help students find the best "match."

States should be encouraged to increase support for higher education — private as well as public. The quality of a state's work force is improved by higher education and is directly related to the viability of its economy.

And parents and students who can afford higher priced schools need to look beyond the price tag to the value as measured by the quality of the experience for the student. It is substance, not price, that should be the major factor in college attendance decision-making.

Robert J. Massa is vice president for enrollment and college relations at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1999

U of L rally aims to show cost of violence against women

Organizers urge protection of women's rights

By DARLA CARTER
The Courier-Journal

T-shirts evoking the pain of sexual abuse and violence against women hung outside the University of Louisville student union yesterday — flags for a rally championing women's rights and the demand for social justice.

The shirts are emblazoned with messages that reflect the

anger, hope and sorrow of the victims who decorated them.

One, for instance, written in paint the texture of blood, shouted: "Stop daddy. I'm your daughter."

The rally gave students a chance to learn about such issues as sexual abuse, reproductive freedom and domestic violence.

"It's up to people in our age group — 18 to 25 years old — to help protect the existing women's rights . . . and to ensure that we'll continue to have those rights," said Aimee McFerren, a senior who volunteers at the U of L Women's Center, one of the sponsors of the event.

"It's up to people in our age group — 18 to 25 years old — to help protect the existing women's rights . . . and to ensure that we'll continue to have those rights."

Aimee McFerren, U of L senior

McFerren helped organize the rally, which commemorated National Young Women's Day of Action and called attention to the plight of women whose rights are being violated all over the world.

The Clothesline Project, a T-shirt display about the emotional toll of violence against women, offered some of the most powerful examples of how some women are suffering.

One shirt warned: "Beware

(MORE)

U of L:
of the wolf in sheep's clothing. Do not confuse lust with love."

Another read, "What I learned in school: That some teachers rape their students. Desks can be beds. Floors can be beds. If a teacher says I'm grading papers late tonight so stop by for some trick-or-treat candy, don't go. It's a bad trick."

The T-shirts help their creators heal the emotional wounds caused by violence, sexual trauma and attacks based on sexual orientation, said Linda Bledsoe, a social psychologist who works with The Clothesline Project.

Andree Mondor, who teaches about women's health issues at

U of L and works with The Clothesline Project, said she has used the T-shirts in class to encourage women to speak out about being victimized.

"If you open doors for women to talk about this, you hear their stories," she said.

Mondor and Bledsoe passed out pamphlets at yesterday's rally. Several other community and campus groups such as the Student Solidarity Network, Common Ground, the Women's Studies program, the Fairness Campaign and the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice, also had displays.

However, many students who passed by the event ignored it.

"Just the way you see a lot of

young women walking by, not even looking, there's a large problem with apathy," said Autumn Norwood, a sophomore and member of U of L Students for Choice and Common Ground, which supports gays and lesbians.

Though women have made gains in many areas of society, it's important for them to remain vigilant about protecting their rights, said McFerren, who also belongs to Students for Choice.

"We're always going to have to be on our toes to promote and maintain women's rights and push a little further and do what we can," she said.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Thursday, October 21, 1999

U of L opening biomedical building

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — The University of Louisville is opening a \$28 million workplace for top medical researchers it is attracting.

The Donald E. Baxter MD Biomedical Research Building is the core of efforts to raise the university's national profile for research, said Dr. Joel Kaplan, dean of the U of L School of Medicine.

New treatments developed by doctors at the Baxter building should lure patients to Louisville from around the region, Kaplan said.

"New discoveries may lead to the creation of biotechnology companies, he said.

The Baxter building is the first of two research structures the university is planning.

The second is expected to cost \$41.5 million, with \$32 million coming from the state. Ground-breaking is scheduled for next month, and the building is expected to be completed in the spring of 2002.

One of the Baxter building's first tenants will be Dr. Donald Miller, a researcher hired last spring to run the university's Brown Cancer Center.

Miller, who came to the university from Alabama, called the complex "the nicest research space in the country."

His research team will occupy half of the second floor of the building, which has 115,000 square feet of research space in four floors above ground and one below.

The entire fourth floor already houses a 30-person team headed by Dr. Susan Ildstad, a bone-marrow researcher who has gained national attention for her work.

Among other things, she is trying to find cures for sickle cell anemia and to help other patients who might benefit from bone-marrow transplants.

The building is named for Donald E. Baxter, who graduated from the U of L medical school in 1909, worked in Europe and Chi-

na, and founded a medical-supply company. He died in 1935.

Now called Baxter International Inc., the company is based in Deerfield, Ill. It kept Baxter's name after he sold his shares in 1934.

Baxter's wife, Delia, later set up a foundation in California that supports medical research in universities.

The foundation gave \$2 million to complete U of L's drive to raise \$14 million to match a state appropriation. It previously had endowed a chair in the university's obstetrics and gynecology department.

Randi Hansen, a medical school spokeswoman, said the new building was named for Baxter "because he is a doctor, a medical pioneer, a distinguished alumnus."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1999

Professors, students get into real world

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

From his office, University of Louisville education professor Steve Ryan can hear the pounding of drums from the Seneca High School marching band, while outside his door high school freshmen practice a play about Native American culture.

Major changes in the teacher education program at U of L are giving Ryan and other professors an up-close view of schooling by having them work part of the time out of a dozen local schools.

The college is one of several across the country trying to get professors out of the ivory tower of academia to spend more time

connecting teaching theory with real classroom environment, while giving prospective teachers a stronger feel for the job.

"Being here physically, you can see what works and what

doesn't," said Ryan, who spends two days a week at Seneca while overseeing U of L students who are doing in-school work. "This is about becoming one professional community."

A closer connection between universities and Kentucky schools is one part of U of L's teacher training program, which soon may get attention across the state. A group appointed by Gov. Paul Patton will meet tomorrow to begin work on final recommendations on improving the quality of teachers — and U of L's program is being held up as a model.

Improving the training and skills of teachers has become a priority, both in Kentucky and nationally, and will be the major education issue when the Kentucky legislature convenes in January.

Education experts have recognized that, to help students and public schools meet the high expectations

set for them by the Kentucky Education Reform Act, teachers need to know more about subjects such as science and math. And they need to learn to run their classrooms differently — with fewer fact-packed lectures and more hands-on projects that help students learn by doing.

Jon Snyder, a California education researcher, said that U of L has one of the longest histories of connecting college faculty with local schools. In a study of four districts around the country with similar cooperative efforts, Snyder praised U of L for making connections with schools a priority for professors.

"In college, the question is what counts for privilege and tenure, and Louisville was giving credit for doing work in schools," said Snyder, the director of teacher education at the University of California-Santa Barbara. "That's quite different, believe it or not, than the rule of thumb."

The U of L program, which has

graduated two classes, requires all prospective teachers to get bachelor's degrees in a subject other than education and to spend a full year in a classroom, rather than just one semester of student teaching. After completing the five-year program, they receive master's degrees in education.

Besides their work in the classroom, education students also take their own courses — taught by U of L professors — at the school to which they are assigned.

Some Louisville students, said those kinds of changes are important.

"Before, when I was in schools, I was just an observer," said Sharon Loy, who is back at U of L working on her teaching degree after taking some introductory education courses at the college about five years ago. "What we wrote in our journals were just descriptions of what happened in classrooms. There was no analysis and no reflection on what was going on."

(MORE)

Teacher training:

The new role in schools has replaced busy work with deeper thinking about methods of teaching, Loy said.

When teacher-education students at Central High School in Louisville were recently assigned to write lesson plans, they designed classes meant for actual students.

"They are seeing their projects lived out," said Ann Larson, an assistant professor at U of L who works

two days a week at Central and spends much of the rest of her time on university committees or working with Jefferson County school administrators.

Graduates of the program say it is responsible for the greater confidence and sense of being prepared that they feel in the classroom.

"It gave me an authentic perspective of what to anticipate in a school and how to prepare," said Aletha Fields, who is starting her second year teaching senior English at Iroquois High School. "I had an outstanding first year, and this program really set me up for that."

Amy Partin, in her second year as an English teacher at Fairdale High School, added that the extra time in public school classrooms while at U of L helped her try out many lessons, giving her confidence that they would work with students when she started teaching.

U OF L IS NOT alone in looking at ways to change its teacher preparation program. Other Kentucky colleges are also contemplating change.

Western Kentucky University last month won a \$1.1 million federal grant to work with nine other colleges across the country to redesign its teacher-education program. The grant will help the university tie its teacher training with its schools of arts and sciences and with local elementary and secondary schools. Officials expect the program to be re-

newed for up to five years.

At Murray State University, education officials have recently convened meetings with professors from other disciplines to discuss how to weave more academic courses from math, science and other fields into the requirements for education majors.

And Morehead State University has eight groups working on parts of a plan to revamp teacher education.

But while U of L has earned a reputation as one of the schools involved in national efforts to revamp teacher training, Jefferson County school officials said the program has created a crunch because the more intensive program is turning out fewer graduates.

Rita Greer, the personnel director for the school district, said that U of L used to produce 40 percent of the district's new teachers. Now, it's closer to 25 percent. The district has been filling more than 500 openings per year recently. Last year, U of L graduated 183 candidates for teacher certification, according to state records, down from more than 300 before the five-year requirement took effect. The program is a bit more selective and it adds an extra year of time and tuition expense.

"On our end, as a customer, we need to look at producing both the quality and the quantity we need," Greer said. "It's a concern when you look at quality and take it out of the context of quantity. You cannot tell a child, 'You can't come to school to-

day because we don't have a master's level teacher for you.'"

Greer said she hoped Patton's task force on teacher quality would focus on new incentives to entice more people to pursue teaching degrees.

The group's draft recommendations, to be presented to lawmakers in time for the 2000 session, call for expanding programs to make it easier for people from other professions to enter teaching and creating "an aggressive early recruitment program" to attract talented students.

Sandy Kissling, a program resource teacher at Seneca, said the collaboration also benefits veteran teachers, because having the education students around gives the teachers "a forum to investigate new methodologies and strategies."

The university is evaluating the program's results.

EDUCATION experts said the recent attention on teacher quality in Kentucky and elsewhere is a natural outgrowth of school reform efforts over the last decade that have worked to raise expectations for students. KERA was an early part of the national move toward raising academic standards for schools.

"Those reforms resulted in the need for different types of people to lead schools," said Jack Rose, dean of education at Murray State. "And now, teacher quality has become the area where people think if you can make some changes, you can solve some of our schools' problems."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1999

KSU president sworn in amid discord

Reid urges unity to make school better

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University President George Reid was sworn in yesterday, more than a year after he took the job and barely a month after the board of regents questioned his leadership.

Reid, 54, entered a campus auditorium yesterday afternoon to a triumphant fanfare called "Regal Procession." But at a university that has had five presidents since 1982, Reid's inauguration 16 months into the job became an occasion to build support for a leader under scrutiny.

"The greatest challenge to those of us who want to make KSU better is that we have to learn how to work it together — working with one leadership, pursuing one vision and one mission like never before," Reid said in an inauguration address that also called for stronger academic programs.

"We have to unify if Kentucky State is to become better than what it is."

While unity has been a familiar theme in Reid's

speeches, it has been hard to achieve.

Last month's questions from the board arose over the cost of renovations at the president's house, spending on his vehicles, whether the university was doing business with Reid's wife, Mae, and the expenses of yesterday's inauguration.

University officials said the event was paid for entirely with outside contributions, and they provided documents last month that they said show no irregularities on the other issues. The board voted to ask the university's auditors to look into those areas.

But one board member said that division about Reid's administration persists among regents. Four members of the university's divided board missed the long-planned ceremony yesterday. And several faculty members who donned formal caps and gowns for the event said they hoped the day might mark a new beginning for the president.

"A lot of people still have questions about where we're

going," said Chuck Bennett, a biology professor and 22-year member of the KSU faculty. "From the feedback I've picked up on, there's a high level of concern about whether this is the man people want to lead us into the next millennium. I hope he can work with the faculty

and board to solve our problems and be the man this institution needs."

Board member Brenda Schissler of Crestwood, the regent who asked for a meeting last month to discuss the allegations of questionable spending, attended yesterday's ceremony. She said that while it would be wrong to assume that the regents absent from the inauguration were making a statement, the board remains split over Reid's performance.

"It is going to take strong leadership for all of us to get together," she said, adding that Reid needs to take strong steps to win board members' confidence. "We are struggling to get everyone on the same page. These problems came about because the board was unable to get information we asked for, and we're still having some problems with that."

Presidential turnover and board strife have been regular problems recently at KSU, a historically black school that is the state's smallest public university.

The school also faces some major academic challenges. Its education school is on national and state probation, a problem that university officials said they are on the way to correcting. And when Reid arrived last year, students complained that only two computers in the uni-

versity library had Internet access.

In his short tenure, students have shown strong support for Reid, backing him with posters at last month's board meeting. Melanie Mabins, a senior from Columbus, Ohio, said Reid has become a visible presence on the campus.

"He's very student-oriented, and we pick up on that," she said.

Taneesha Seay, a senior from Toledo, Ohio, said that many students watching the university leadership think the board of regents needs to unite behind Reid. "A lot of the problems here can be blamed on the board and how they can't get along and agree on anything," Seay said.

to support Reid "on a continuing basis." But Gordon Davies, president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, who attended the meeting, said he detected "a high level of mistrust" among the regents and feared for the university's future. He suggested that the board get help from a conflict-resolution expert.

Sociology professor Alvin M. Seals, a former faculty senate president, said many longtime KSU employees saw yesterday's inauguration as testament to the staying power of the university. Change and differences of opinion go with the territory at any college, he said.

"A portion of the people are supportive, and a portion are apprehensive," Seals said. "But we're going to refuse to let that hold us back."

Ed Conner, president of the faculty senate, said that many people on campus hoped that the inauguration would mark a fresh start for Reid.

"I think it's a happy occasion for the most part," Conner said. "We have great hope and anticipation and, to some extent, anxiety because the future is uncertain."

MSU Clip Sheet

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A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1999
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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1999

Education chief to leave at year's end

Cody says he has met goals set for him

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody said yesterday that he will leave his job at the end of the year.

Cody, 62, said health problems of elderly relatives needed more of his attention and said that with Kentucky education reforms in good shape, he is ready to halt his regular commutes to New Orleans, where his wife works and the couple have maintained a residence.

During more than four years as Kentucky's top education official, Cody pushed for tougher high school graduation requirements, and he was among the first to propose a slate of changes to teacher education requirements, an issue that will be before the legislature next year. But he also endured stern criticism for a lack of leadership during the turbulent 1998 General Assembly when lawmakers ordered a major overhaul of the state's testing and school rating system.

Earlier this month, Cody received a satisfactory job evaluation from the state Board of Education, but the board had not acted to renew his contract after the review. Cody said yesterday that his interest in leaving had been growing in recent weeks and he decided this was the time to resign.

"I have substantially accomplished what I was charged to do by the board when I came to Kentucky," Cody said in his resignation letter. He also told reporters yesterday that the new testing program is in place and other aspects of the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act are no longer in dispute.

"There is no threat to the basics of KERA, and all the issues that are now before the legislature will all be constructive debates over the same goal — trying to improve the quality of schools," said Cody, who earns \$167,512 a year.

Leaders of state education groups and top politicians complimented Cody on his work, praising his accessibility and the professional way he responded to disagreements.

"His willingness to listen is an attribute worthy of respect," said David Keller, director of

the Kentucky School Boards Association. "His leadership has been directed at goals designed to help all children stay in school and progress in school."

"There is no question that, as he leaves, our system of public schools is stronger than he found it upon his arrival," said state school board Chairwoman Helen Mountjoy of Daviess County.

THE BOARD will formally accept Cody's resignation at a previously scheduled meeting next week. It will also appoint a search committee to choose a successor. The board will select an interim commissioner at its December meeting, an Education Department spokeswoman said.

The announcement caught some education observers by surprise.

Judi Conrad, president of the Kentucky PTA, said Cody was the group's honorary state membership chairman. "I'm sorry to see him go," she said. "He's done some good things in furthering KERA."

Maynard Thomas, an Ashland parent activist who heads the Kentucky Education Equity Task Force, said Cody had been a strong leader on minority achievement and hiring, an issue that has often been overlooked by state education leaders. The Education Department recently created an equity division to monitor performance and hiring issues.

"This catches me off guard and I'm a little disappointed," Thomas said. "But he finally took a lead in stating how he felt about equity in education — the lack of minority educators in schools and achievement by poor and minority children and those are sensitive issues where you can't be sure his successor will be as strong."

CODY WAS appointed to Kentucky's top education job in August 1995 and started a month later. A native of Mobile, Ala., Cody earned three degrees, including a doctorate from Harvard University before returning to Alabama as a teacher.

He was a school superintendent in Chapel Hill, N.C., Birmingham, Ala., and Montgomery County, Md., before being named Louisiana's education chief, a job he held for four years. He also has held executive positions with the National Education Goals Panel and the National Faculty, a non-profit group that works to improve teaching.

In Kentucky, Cody was charged with managing the various programs created under KERA. During his tenure, the Education Department wrote the first document spelling out in detail what the state expected pupils in

elementary, middle and high schools to know.

He pushed for higher graduation requirements that would require all pupils to take algebra; instituted the Kentucky Leadership Academy to spread school improvement training in the state; and led several efforts aimed at upgrading teacher expertise in academic subjects.

Over the past 1½ years, the agency has focused on producing the new test and school rating system lawmakers ordered in 1998.

Cody said yesterday, however, that he was most proud of being commissioner at a time when test scores showed that students' skills are improving and that some schools with large numbers of students from poor families are scoring as high as schools with more affluent students.

"THE MESSAGE is there now that all schools can achieve our goals," he said. "Before, we believed that could happen, but now we have evidence."

He acknowledged there were disappointments during his tenure, but he did not single out any.

Senate Republican Leader David Williams said yesterday that he regretted Cody's decision.

Gov. Paul Patton said in a statement that he enjoyed working with Cody. "I believe we can both take pride in helping make Kentucky the leader in improving education in the U.S."

Sen. David Karem, the Louisville Democrat who was an architect of KERA and had been among Cody's strongest critics in 1998, said Cody phoned him with the news yesterday and the two had a good conversation.

Karem said the fact that Cody can leave on the eve of a legislative session is testament to KERA's acceptance and stability. "It suggests that we are going to go into a session of the legislature where people are far more comfortable with public education than they were before the last one. We've taken megasteps beyond where we were two years ago."

Sen. Lindy Casebier, the Louisville Republican who is co-chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said that preceding the previous legislature, lawmakers thought the Education Department lacked direction. He added yesterday, however, that the agency's leadership had improved since.

"I think he got the message and worked toward that goal," Casebier said. "I applaud him for that and wish him well."

Wilmer Cody, state schools chief, resigns

Education commissioner leaving after 5 years for more family time

By Linda B. Blackford

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody resigned yesterday after less than five years at the helm of Kentucky's public schools, saying he'd met the challenges of his job and needed to spend more time with family.

The resignation will be effective Dec. 31, just a few days before the General Assembly begins and six months before his contract would have expired.

"I believe that I have substantially accomplished what I was charged to do by the board when I came to Kentucky," Cody said in his resignation letter. "That is, to consolidate the implementation of the various strands of KERA (Kentucky Education Reform Act) and to make improvements as necessary for its success."

Cody, 62, said he and his wife, Caroline, who teaches at the University of New Orleans, agreed to live in different states while he took the Kentucky job for four years. But Cody said that he decided to extend his time one more year — and keep commuting between Kentucky and Louisiana — because the new CATS testing system was still in development at the time.

But earlier this fall, the first round of CATS scores appeared about the same time that some of Cody's elderly relatives in Alabama became ill.

"I began to realize that assessment and accountability was in place, and the legislative session will not be problematic," he said in an interview yesterday. "It dawned on me that I did what I came here to do, and when you reach that conclusion, then it's time to go home and spend more time with family."

Helen Mountjoy, chair of the Kentucky Board of Education, said Cody had fulfilled his mission to improve education through the reform act.



Wilmer Cody said he had done what he came to the state to do.

"There is no question that, as he leaves, our system of public schools is stronger than he found it upon his arrival," she said.

Mountjoy said she was not surprised.

"Over the past few months, Bill was very concerned about some things at home and it didn't come as a surprise to me that he would choose to go back to New Orleans at this point," she said.

Mountjoy said that, because Cody asked to be released from his contract, the board would not have to buy him out or make any termination payments.

He currently makes \$167,512 a year.

'We wish him well'

Although some people were surprised by Cody's announcement, others had heard rumors of such an announcement for several months.

"The commissioner has taken some important steps forward, and it's been clear for a while he's been tired and we wish him well," said Susan Weston, director of the Kentucky Association of School Councils.

Cody arrived in Kentucky with an impressive educational resume — starting with bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees from Harvard University. By age 30, he had started as a superintendent in North Carolina, followed by stints in Alabama and Maryland.

From 1988-92, he headed the state school system in Louisiana, unsuccessfully attempting to usher in a controversial teacher evaluation system. He worked at national education organizations before coming to Kentucky.

The first commissioner under KERA, Thomas Boysen, was an energetic and flamboyant cheerleader for the fledgling reform act, which turned education on its head by holding schools accountable for students' progress on new curriculum and new state tests.

Cody was supposed to be a more quiet leader, who could smooth and polish the then-5-year-old landmark reform act.

State Rep. Harry Moberly, one of KERA's authors, said Cody did just that.

"I think Commissioner Cody did a good job of consolidating the education reform act, and moved us past our biggest challenge, the revision of assessment and accountability," said Moberly, D-Richmond. "I will miss his expertise during the upcoming legislative session."

Gov. Paul Patton also applauded Cody's work. "As governor, I found him to be a professional and pleasant to work with in our mutual efforts to preserve, protect and enhance the Kentucky Education Reform Act."

Some legislators critical

However, Cody was also criticized by legislators for being too quiet when the state testing system — and KERA itself — came under intense fire during the 1998 legislative session.

One state senator said that Cody hadn't prepared for a contentious session.

"I think prior to the '98 session there had been serious lapses in the communication between the department and the legislature," said Sen. Lindy Casebier, R-Louisville, chairman of the Senate Education Committee.

The Kentucky Board of Education, Cody's boss, had set better communication as a goal for him.

In an evaluation written earlier this month, board members said they were pleased with Cody's improvements in that area, but expected him to "continue your visits with and calls to legislators this fall and on through the session."

Cody oversaw high and low moments in Kentucky's landmark reform act. He guided the department to higher graduation requirements, a new set of curriculum guides, teacher academies that bring college-level academic material to teachers in the field, and new relationships with higher education.

"I've enjoyed enormously working with him; he's been very very anxious to establish a strong partnership with colleges and universities," said Gordon Davies, president of the Council on Post-secondary Education.

But Cody also had to explain how a testing company made significant scoring errors on the state

(MORE)

CODY:

test in 1997, leading to public dissatisfaction with the entire system. That, in turn, led to a gutting of the accountability system by Senate Republicans before a compromise was reached.

The department continued to be criticized for internal and external communication problems and missteps; just last month, the department made national headlines for changing the word "evolution" to "change over time" in science curriculum guides.

But legislators agree with Cody that the next session will not be as difficult as 1998's.

"This session won't have a lot of hostility to KERA. Most of the issues had stabilized a great deal," said Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, a longtime defender of KERA. "I think the timing is good because he has these commitments back home and you want to be sure your energy level is high when you're at a session."

Cody said his favorite days in Kentucky came when improved reading scores among fourth-graders were validated, and when several of the highest-scoring schools in the state turned out to be high-poverty.

"That fact gives credibility to the whole plan in this state," Cody said. "I will definitely miss the dynamics of statewide reform."

At its Nov. 3 meeting, the state school board will accept Cody's resignation and appoint a committee to search for a new commissioner. The board will choose an acting commissioner at the December meeting.

Herald-Leader researcher LuAnn Farrar contributed to this article.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Sunday, October 31, 1999

Ky. education in market for new chief

With Cody's resignation comes a challenge

By Linda B. Blackford
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

In 1991, a group of Kentuckians picked a Californian named Thomas Boysen to lead their state through the most massive overhaul of a public education system ever seen in the United States.

From all accounts, Boysen was a buoyant education commissioner. With unflagging energy, he kicked off hundreds of new programs under the Kentucky Education Reform Act and headed a spirited charge to sell the new law to the public.

But after a few years, Boysen's flamboyant style lost its luster with educators and legislators. They turned to Wilmer Cody, a quiet, experienced educator from New Orleans, who had dealt with some of the wildest politicians around. If Boysen was the man to bring KERA through its traumatic birth, then Cody was thought to be the perfect overseer of its toddler years.

"He was the right person at the right time," said Mike Ridenour of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, an agency that strongly supports KERA.

But Cody's resignation on Thursday — after almost five years of some victories

and some defeats — leaves KERA without a leader on the threshold of its 10-year anniversary next year.

As various policy-makers and the public try to assess nearly 10 years of KERA, they will have to ask: Who is the next "right person" to oversee 176 school districts, 600,000 students and a \$2.8 billion budget while moving education reform forward for the next five or 10 years?

Communication and vision

Many say the answer might lie with a person who combines Boysen's communication skills with Cody's knowledge and vision.

"When Boysen was done, people felt like they wanted someone who would sit quietly and listen to them, so we partly got what we asked for," said Susan Weston, director of the Kentucky Association

of School Councils. "For some, that sense of where we're charging was not as clear with Cody."

Indeed, the next commissioner must be able to communicate and complete the goals of the 1990 legislation that re-engineered Kentucky's public schools, says state Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, an author of and steadfast defender of KERA.

Robert Sexton, director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, says the new commissioner should focus on what school districts need to improve teaching and student learning, proving KERA's central philosophy that all children can learn.

"We need a person who's a creative leader, who can think in new and different ways, but who also is willing to focus the department on a few key and primary activities that are essential to getting student achievement up," he said. "We overestimated the ability of individuals and schools to change their teaching so that every child learns. I think the department ought to ask what's the state's role in that."

On the other hand, the commissioner shouldn't forget about the legislature, Sexton said. Lawmakers who were involved in the creation of KERA, like Moberly, Louisville Sen. David Karem and House Speaker Jody Richards, keep a close eye on KERA, and whoever is leading it.

Certainly, Cody lost friends in the General Assembly when lawmakers perceived that a lack of communication with the public was partly to blame for public distrust of Kentucky's testing system.

"The next commissioner will have to have the ability to work with the legislature and all the different stakeholders in a very effective manner to keep the reform effort moving forward," said Robert Wagoner, superintendent of Hen-

ry County. "The easy parts are over, it's going to be more difficult to keep schools moving forward and keeping us focused. That's a big task."

Looking near and far

So where will this paragon of virtue come from?

In the opinion of Knox County principal Kelly Sprinkle, he or she should come from within Kentucky.

"It should be someone who has worked closely with public schools in Kentucky, who has been through KERA from the very beginning," he said.

"I think we should pick someone from Kentucky because our education system is unique," said Don Sturgeon, a teacher at Franklin County High School. "When we bring in someone from outside, it takes them a long time to find out what's going on. I think we have plenty of qualified people in Kentucky."

The new commissioner will emerge from a national and inter-

national search by the Kentucky Board of Education. Four of the board's members will be reappointed or replaced in April by the governor. Incumbent Paul Patton is expected to win re-election to a four-year term Tuesday, giving him some influence over the decision, if it's not made before then.

A few names have already been mentioned as acting or permanent commissioner, such as Deputy Commissioner Gene Wilhoit or Deputy Commissioner Randy Kimbrough. The board will decide on the acting commissioner at its December meeting.

But it may not be an easy search, said Wayne Young, director of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators. There's a diminishing pool of school superintendents, whether at the state or national level.

(MORE)

EDUCATION:

"I would point to the clearly increased scrutiny directed to public education during the past couple of years, and the clear differences in public and private compensation," Young said.

Young says he thinks the next commissioner doesn't so much need to worry about education reform as education.

"At some point, it's not reform, it's education the way we do it in Kentucky," he said. "So it has to be someone that has to understand the delicate balance of moving forward, but at the same time not losing sight of the people behind you."

"It's a tough job, I think we've figured that out," Young said. "You answer to a lot of people, and that takes a tremendous ability to balance interests."

Reform effort could flourish under insider

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Education officials and legislators say the state's next education commissioner should be a leader unlike any who have had the job before: a Kentuckian.

The state Board of Education will name a search committee Nov. 3 to find a successor to Wilmer Cody, who has announced he will step down at year's end.

Leaders of education groups, legislators and school officials say the state's next commissioner should be an articulate spokesman or spokeswoman for public schools and for the Kentucky Education Reform Act. An experienced Kentuckian might also be a good idea.

"The politics, the reform act and how people view education are all a little bit unique in

Kentucky, and we may be at a point in our history where a Kentuckian who's lived it, worked it and sees all that is an advantage," said Stephen Daeschner, superintendent of the Jefferson County schools.

Susan Perkins Weston, director of the Kentucky Association of School Councils, agreed.

KERA marked a turning point not only in the history of Kentucky schools but also in the national education-reform movement in 1990. The law revamped the state's education system, which had been declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court.

KERA embraced new concepts in education, such as specific curriculum standards, high-stakes testing, increased emphasis on writing and deci-

"I think people would like having someone who starts out knowing where the pieces are on the chessboard," she said.

Some in-state candidates whose names have been mentioned are Gene Wilhoit, a deputy education commissioner and former head of the Arkansas education department; Lois Adams-Rogers, a former super-

UK trustees discuss upcoming search:

Trustees of the University of Kentucky made their first preliminary moves toward assembling the committee that will pick a successor to President Charles T. Wethington yesterday. Wethington relayed to the board a request from the school's faculty senate that it consider changing the composition of the search committee that will choose his successor. He said the senate would like to remove a representative of the community college faculty in favor of a representative from UK's staff. Wethington is to step down as president in June 2001. Wethington said the proposal would be formally placed before the board at its next meeting, in December.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1999

Push on for Kentuckian to head state's schools

intendent and former deputy state commissioner who now directs the Center for School Safety; and Stuart Silberman, superintendent of the Daviess County schools.

sion-making councils at each school.

The law also handed authority for managing KERA to an appointed education commissioner.

In 1991, the board hired California school administrator Thomas Boysen, who quickly built a reputation as an energetic and enthusiastic salesman. But while he won many friends, he also made some notable enemies. After 4½ years, Boysen resigned, saying he had become a lightning rod for the program's critics.

Cody, of Louisiana, became commissioner in 1995. Although he was well-known nationally and had spent four years as Louisiana's schools chief, Cody was viewed as a lower-profile successor to Boysen.

But Cody later was criticized for maintaining too low a profile and failing to build support, which hampered KERA proponents during the 1998 legislative session. Eventually, management and public-relations problems prompted lawmakers to order a new statewide testing program.

WITH CODY'S departure, some school-reform supporters want a more vocal advocate in the top education job.

"The board should look for people with a passion for solving our problems," said Robert Sexton, director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. "We don't need just any education patriot, we need a zealot for home-grown excellence."

Sexton said the next commissioner must transform the Education Department from a regulatory agency to an organization that can promote better teaching in Kentucky schools. He said the board should look for someone who knows how to improve classrooms.

"In the early searches, I think the board thought we really needed fresh ideas from outside and that nobody in Kentucky could rise above the political fray. But I don't think that holds up anymore," Sexton said.

Barbie Kinney, principal at Western Elementary School in Anderson County, agreed that educators are eager for help and guidance.

"We need to continue the path we're on, but what started as Kentucky's education reform is now the standard mode of operation in schools," she said. "Someone with a vision of the future would be good."

Lawmakers who have supported KERA throughout its controversial 10-year history said the school reforms appear to be safe politically. But the state needs a vocal champion

for stronger schools who can inspire teachers, administrators and parents.

"One of the areas where I've been critical of the Department of Education is that they are still far too into all the tiny details," said Sen. David Karem, a Louisville Democrat and an architect of KERA.

"We need a person who spends a great deal of energy saying that public schools are one of the most important building blocks of democracy and who reminds people of the need to support public education," Karem said. "I don't think we need a guy who pores over every word every day to decide whether to write two memos instead of four."

OFFICIALS OF various education associations praised the access they have had to Cody during his tenure. The head of the state's education equity task force also praised the recent push to look more closely at lagging achievement by poor children and minority students.

And leaders of the Council on Postsecondary Education applauded Cody for initiating collaboration between the state's school system and its public colleges and universities.

At a news conference recently, Cody said the only prerequisite experience for being an effective commissioner is "understanding the complexity of large-scale reform and change." However, he said, his successor will be surrounded by an informed state board, committed political leaders and educators who have shown that KERA can work.

"It also helps to know how to handle conflicts and trials and tribulations and still be someone who can sleep at night," he said.

Boysen, who now works in California at the Milken Family Foundation, a philanthropy organization, said the Kentucky job requires a combination of vision, the ability to build political consensus and to monitor programs to ensure they work.

"Having a clear picture of where you're going and being able to communicate that is very important," Boysen said. "KERA is a pretty clear road map, which makes it easier, but Kentucky is still ahead of other states, so that also means you run into problems first."

Sen. Lindy Casebier, a Louisville Republican who is co-chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said he will make some suggestions to members of the search committee, as will many others who feel strongly about Kentucky's school reforms.

"Whether they seek advice or not, it will be given," Casebier said.

Cody's tenure saw much progress, but more is needed

ONE OF the great strengths of Kentucky's educational progress over the last decade is that it has been a true collective effort — the result of a deep determination among citizens across the state to take big, innovative risks in order to raise the quality of their schools.

No strongman, either in the governor's office or the education establishment, has dominated the process. Instead, every step of the way has been fought for and defended on the floor of Kentucky General Assembly. The outcome is that the course of educational improvement has been set by a broad political consensus rather than being driven by a few heroic leaders.

Thus, the decision by Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody to resign at year's end is less an occasion for fretting about leadership turnover than an opportunity for the state to take stock.

During Mr. Cody's five-year tenure, KERA has cleared a number of big hurdles. Most significant, the

testing regime on which the school accountability system rests has been reworked, bowing enough to satisfy critics but holding true to its principles.

The state's commitment to high standards has been reaffirmed by raising high school graduation requirements. Serious attention is being paid to the training of teachers, and closer collaboration between public schools and higher education is beginning.

And by every measure, students are benefiting. They are writing better, and national tests confirm significant progress in reading and math ability. At the high school level, more (though still not nearly enough) are taking advanced courses. And there are exciting, though isolated, success stories at schools serving some of the state's poorest students.

There have been some shortcomings, too, especially the harm to the value of a Kentucky diploma by the education department's fudging on the theory of evolution by natural selection.

But, as Mr. Cody leaves, the state's fundamental edu-

cational policies are on firmer ground, and its children are achieving at higher levels than when he arrived. He and the state can be proud.

As for the future, we hope the state school board will search out a commissioner who can galvanize the state's teaching force. Tom Boysen, Mr. Cody's predecessor, was an evangelist of innovation, and Mr. Cody has been a consolidator of progress.

Now, with at least a brief period of political calm ahead, the next challenge is the stubbornly slow pace of progress in too many places. Struggling schools must begin to perform; and quickly, in ways they never have, and the education department must be capable not only of testing and lecturing them, but of leading them to success. That was the goal 10 years ago, and now is the time to reach it.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Monday, November 1, 1999

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

On campus

MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY

Politics boring, some students say; others see it as important; many blame media

By Emily B. Moses

CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Some Morehead State University students don't agree on whether it's worth their time to pay attention to politics.

Several also see a common reason for the political apathy some feel — media coverage that too often focuses on scandals or the negative.

Misty Easterling, 22, said she finds politics boring and is leery of politicians.

"For the most part, politicians will say anything to get a vote," she said.

Easterling said politicians would need to offer her solid evidence of sincerity to make her think otherwise. "If I had some sort of proof that what they were saying was true, I might change my mind a little."

Jason Rainey, 18, a government major at Morehead, has an entirely different opinion.

"We're the future and we'll be running the country here in a few years," Rainey said.

Rainey has ideas why many young people tune out when it comes to political issues.

"If you watch the news a little, they just show corruption and whatever is bad," he said.

He also thinks many students are influenced by pessimistic parents and peers.

That's not the case for Dale Prenatt.

"I was raised in a single-parent home, my mom being the only socialist in a Republican county," Prenatt said. "So I received a broader political education than my classmates."

Prenatt, 20, said politics should be important to everyone, especially college students.

"It seems silly to me that people are lackadaisical," she said. "Especially people from this area where politics have been an integral part of everyone's lives whether or not they knew it."

Like Rainey, Prenatt places some blame on the media for a seeming lack of concern. She said she urges others to find out more about government and politics.

"I think it's important to know what kind of changes are being made in our lives by lawmakers," she said.

(MORE)

Student activism takes on new forms

Don't believe the hype. Especially when it comes to college students and their much lamented "apathy" about



politics and civic life.

Or so I was told this week.

Kentucky voters will elect a governor this week. They will select from incumbent Paul Patton, Republican Peppy Martin, Reform Party candidate Gatewood Galbraith or Natural Law candidate Nailah Jumokey-Yarbrough.

Turnout is expected to be pretty low for this election, and among the least represented group will likely be the 18- to 25-year-olds — the college students.

According to Voter News Service, which conducts media exit polls, the 18- to 29-year-old "youth vote" was the smallest segment of November 1998's voting population, accounting for 13 percent. Voters ages 18 to 24 made up 6 percent in 1998.

But those numbers tell only half the story, students say.

"When you are in college, you are in a bit of vacuum; our top priorities are the next class, the next exam or paper," said Jimmy Glenn, the University of Kentucky's student body president.

"So making the time to get registered in the county where we attend school or get an absentee ballot is hard," Glenn said.

"But that doesn't mean we are apathetic."

Most UK students know about the election and know how important the next governor will be to the university whether they vote or not, Glenn says.

But what about the good old days of student activism? Out rallying for a candidate or cause?

Those, students say, are simply tactics — and tactics change.

"I think when people think of activism, they think of the traditional protests of the '60s and '70s," Glenn said. "But there are new ways to be involved."

For example, take UK's Leftist Student Union.

The group, which focuses on social and economic change, grew out of a discussion group, said one of its leaders, Luke Boyett.

"We organized last spring and got 35, 45 people to get involved," Boyett said.

In April, the group organized a rally and petition drive to protest Nike's use of sweatshop labor and encourage UK to adopt a code of conduct for apparel-makers licensed to use the university name.

"I don't think apathetic is at all accurate."

And while UK's Leftist Student Union hasn't held a rally this fall, sweatshops are still on the front burner.

This Wednesday, the group is sponsoring a forum with two sweatshop workers from El Salvador. The workers, part of a national college speaking tour, work in a textile factory that produces UK T-shirts, Boyett said.

"It's not a rally but does refresh the issue and shows how UK's and our actions affect them."

UK's Leftist Student Union's Forum with Sweatshop Workers will be Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the Old Student Center Theatre. The forum is free and open to the public.

Reach Herald-Leader higher education reporter Holly E. Stepp at (606) 231-3484 or hstepp@herald-leader.com.

NEWS FROM THE STUDENT PRESS

Hoops marathon to benefit United Way

The stakes for a game of four-on-four basketball are usually no higher than playground bragging rights. But the 24-hour basketball marathon held by Alpha Tau Omega also offers students an opportunity to raise money to help others.

The annual event, set for Friday and Saturday at the Northern Kentucky University health center, "has consistently been the largest NKU student organization fund-raising event for the United Way," said Ben Stewart, president of Alpha Tau Omega at NKU.

Last year the event raised more than \$1,100.

— DAN SULLIVAN, THE NORTHERNER

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Coalition forming to increase turnout in presidential race

By Karla Dooley
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Ask many students at the University of Kentucky what they think of Tuesday's elections, and you're likely to get a question in return.

"What election?" said Nicole Crawford, a 21-year-old accounting junior from Falmouth. "We've been wrapped up in midterms."

"I couldn't even tell you who's running," said Melissa Mitchum, an 18-year-old communications student from Louisville.

"I really haven't heard anything about it," said Andrew Garland, a 21-year-old senior majoring in English, philosophy and political science.

Ben Gramig, 21, said although his generation has been accused of political apathy, that isn't always the case.

Gramig, a natural resource conservation and management student from Louisville, is organizing a non-partisan coalition of UK student organizations to address voter registration and education on campus.

"Generally, people may not realize ... how simple it is to go out and cast your vote and have your opinion heard," he said.

He hopes the coalition, which will be called UK Votes, can register 10 percent of the university population before the presidential election, as well as help students see the importance of participating in local government.

"Twenty-five hundred votes can make a large difference, especially in an area the size of Lexington," he said.

Vincent Fields is trying to revitalize the UK chapter of the College Republicans.

Participation slipped to four members last year, and the group lost its registration as an official student organization on campus.

"Right now, we're just trying to rebuild," said Fields, an agricultural economics and political science senior.

The UK Student Organizations Center does not have a branch of the College Democrats listed.

Luke Boyett, a history and sociology major from Henderson, said he's not surprised that many students seem oblivious to this year's elections.

"I don't see it as an election that's of particular importance to most students on campus," he said of the governor's race, adding that "if they're not from this part of the state, (students) don't bother with" local elections.

"I keep up with the legislative ones, the governor's ones, and of course the national elections," Boyett said. "I'm not from Lexington so I don't pay particular attention to the Lexington elections."

Ky. program attacks social work shortage

By Monica Richardson
HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

Katherine Norris doesn't have children of her own, but she worries about the safety of the children she works with as though she'd given birth to them.

The 23-year-old state social worker sees children with mental and physical problems so severe that they have to be hospitalized, families that have to be separated, children addicted to drugs and children who have been beaten into withdrawal.

"It defies anything we could ever think of," she said, slowly shaking her head as her face tensed. "People are creative with what they'll use to abuse children. Belts, cords, wires and curling irons for beating and burning. Some people make their children put their hands on those heating units that you usually see in old homes.

"Even the marks you see on the child sometimes don't even tell you the story of how they got there."

Norris, who works for the Cabinet for Families and Children, is a recent graduate of a state program that's designed to attract more — and better-prepared — workers into social work, a field that has chronic shortages.

Traditional college social work courses probably wouldn't have completely prepared Norris to handle these and other cases she works daily.

But, because of a joint state/university effort called the Public Child Welfare Certification Program, Norris was prepared when she started the job four months ago.

Norris is one of 32 recent college graduates from Kentucky who have agreed to work as state social workers in exchange for having their last two years of college tuition paid for by the state and getting special training. Money for the annual \$240,000 program comes to the state from federal Social Security funds for child welfare services.

Every day, she takes the emotions of her job home with her.

It's hard not to, she said. Especially when she has to do things like explain to a whimpering, heart-broken toddler why mommy or daddy didn't show up to visit.

"I can't promise them every time that mom will be there," she said.

Unlike most beginning state social workers, Norris had already experienced how cases were handled as part of her college coursework. That meant she didn't have to spend her first six months on the job in training.

By her second week on the job, she was already handling two dozen cases of abuse, finding a home for a neglected child and helping families get parenting skills and other counseling services.

The state set up the program as a reaction to a serious child welfare work force problem, said Viola Miller, secretary of the Cabinet for Families and Children.

"We're not making it in terms of keeping fully staffed," said Miller. "It's incredibly hard work, and burn-out is high. We have such a hard time staffing that by the time we get someone in the job, the workloads are too high and then we end up with more turnover. It's a constant battle."

The state now has 1,311 social workers. The annual turnover rate for those workers ranges from 10 percent to 16 percent, said Miller. The state currently has 175 social worker positions that need to be filled, said cabinet spokeswoman Lisa Aug. Those positions are spread out

across the state, but the most critical need, she said, is in Northern Kentucky and Jefferson County, where extremely low unemployment rates put the state at a competitive disadvantage.

Cabinet officials also are exploring the possibility of offering \$1,000 signing bonuses to entry-level social workers after they've been on the job for six months. And earlier this year, the entry-level salary for social workers was increased from \$18,840 to \$20,712.

The cabinet is also considering advertising social worker positions on the radio, said Miller.

A unique partnership

The second round of students in the certification program started classes this semester at seven participating universities that have an accredited social work program. They are: the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Northern Kentucky University and Spalding University.

This year, Miller hopes the state will get at least 70 ready-to-work social workers. The long-term goal, she said, is to graduate 100 to 110 annually.

Students go through an application and interview process before being selected, and in return for having the last two years of college paid for, they agree to work for the state's child protective services division for two years. If they don't finish the program or decide to quit, they have to pay back the money that the state paid for their education.

"These students come out ready to hit the ground running, and they know how hard it will be before they even get there," said Miller.

The program provides practical experience as well as classroom instruction. Students spend time paired with a state social worker, watching them do their job.

It helped Norris know how to handle calls like the one she got a few weeks ago. The caller said a child had been severely beaten by his stepfather and she would have to get to the home before the stepfather got home from work.

With police escort, Norris went into the home and was able to convince the mother to go to a shelter with her children. If the mother had refused, Norris could have taken the kids into state custody.

"There were guns all over the house and I was not going to leave the children there. I can't imagine being in this job without the training," said Norris. "It's overwhelming, but I was prepared for it."

Students who go through the program start working as a second-level social worker and are paid \$1,032 more a year than entry-level social workers.

Doug Burnham, director of ECU's social worker program and a member of the Kentucky Association of Social Work Educators, said the program is rare because it's the first time seven universities in Kentucky have ever created such a partnership with each other and a state agency.

Another aspect of the program is that students at all the participating universities work from the same lesson plan, have the same textbooks and take the same exams for two child welfare courses.

"That's unheard of," said Stephen Fox, director of the University Training Consortium at ECU. "I've been around a long time in my career and this is the first time I've ever seen this kind of collaboration."

The additional training also involves classes taught at the same time at all the universities through interactive video. Instructors at each of the sites take turns teaching the class. The universities pay for the instructors, the technical equipment and special presentations.

Instructors, mostly former social workers themselves, said the program is the best thing they've seen the cabinet do in their years in the field.

"When people are prepared, they stay in the job longer," said L.C. Wolfe, a child welfare and social work instructor at the University of Kentucky.

Students in the program's second rotation said having to work for the state won't be so bad.

"Two years really isn't that much to commit, and besides I'm hoping to stay in it," said Stephanie Noel, 22, a UK student from Lexington. "It may not be the highest-paying job, but at least I know I'll have a job and one that I really want."

State, colleges cooperate to train social workers for reality of job

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Just two weeks into her job as a state social worker, Katherine Norris was handling two dozen cases of abuse, finding a home for a neglected child and helping families get counseling.

Norris, 23, who works for the Cabinet for Families and Children, is a recent graduate of a state program designed to create more and better-prepared social workers.

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job home with her every day. It's hard not to, she said, when she has to do things like explain to a whimpering, heart-broken toddler why Mommy or Daddy didn't show up to visit.

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The state set up the certification program to deal with a serious shortage of child-welfare workers, said Viola Miller, secretary of the Cabinet for Families and Children.

"It's incredibly hard work, and burnout is high," Miller said. "We have such a hard time staffing that by the time we get someone in the job, the workloads are too high, and then we end up with more turnover. It's a constant battle."

The state has 1,311 social workers. The annual turnover rate ranges from 10 percent to 16 percent, Miller said. The state has 175 positions to fill, said cabinet spokeswoman Lisa Aug. Those jobs are spread across the state, she said, but the most critical need is in Northern Kentucky and Jefferson County.

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\$20,712.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1999

End to teacher majority on standards board urged

By LONNIE HARP
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Teachers would lose their majority on the state board that oversees how they are trained in college and throughout their careers under a recommendation approved yesterday by a governor's task force.

The group's preliminary recommendations would give the state's Education Professional Standards Board greater independence and more muscle in setting classroom qualifications and college-level education requirements. Under the task force's plans, the board would also be responsible for overseeing most teaching reforms.

The task force, appointed by Gov. Paul Patton, moved yesterday toward diversifying the standards board's membership, voting to recommend that administrators and teachers together compose the board's majority. Currently, teachers fill nine of the panel's 17 spots.

The task force's recommendations will be translated into legislation for the 2000 General Assembly,

where teacher quality is expected to be the dominant school issue before lawmakers. The task force will make its final recommendations at a Nov. 4 meeting.

Kentucky Education Association President Judith Gambill argued against changing the teacher majority on the education standards board and said the union will try to keep the current makeup when the issue goes before lawmakers.

Tim Dedman, a Fayette County teacher who is chairman of the standards board, also opposed the change, saying teachers have the strongest understanding of how the certification and training system operates.

But Robert Sexton, director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, said the state should open some slots for input from business people and other citizens. "With broader authority and greater responsibility, they need more voices," he said.

Last month, the task force began considering recommendations that ranged from a campaign to recruit new teachers to major

changes in college teacher-education programs, including new partnerships to give education students more exposure to local schools and require more courses in subjects other than education.

Yesterday, the panel began changing some of those recommendations, including striking the recommendation that colleges raise entry requirements for teacher-education programs. Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, a co-chairman of the panel, said that entry requirements for prospective teachers are already strict enough.

The task force approved a series of recommendations from Sen. Gerald Neal, D-Louisville, aimed at requiring schools to take formal steps to consider hiring more African-American teachers and administrators in the state's schools. Neal said the state needs to make a better effort to diversify the ranks in its public schools.

"We have to quit passing the buck and make sure people are demonstrating what they are doing or not

doing," he said. "This task force, if it is going to be real in this area, needs to bite this bullet."

Much of the group's work, however, focused on changes in colleges.

The task force approved a plan to create an incentive fund to reward universities that work to increase collaboration between professors who teach the arts and sciences and those who teach education courses. Building ties with local schools and closely evaluating how well preparation programs work would also qualify schools to earn bonus money.

Rep. Charlie Miller, D-Pleasure Ridge Park and principal of Pleasure Ridge Park High School, said colleges need to make sure prospective teachers spend more time in classrooms and prepare for situations they will face once they are on the job.

"That's why we're losing teachers," Miller said. "They come in and find out it's not what they thought it would be, and they get out."

The task force also debated which agency should supervise on-the-job training required of teachers. Some members said yesterday that they are inclined to ask the standards board to outline requirements for such programs and continue to administer them.

But Dedman, the standards board chairman, said yesterday that the group would like to split that job with the Education Department. Dedman said the department should oversee training in areas such as student health or academic requirements, while the standards board would run a program under which teachers would map out long-range plans for enhancing their knowledge and teaching methods.

"How people become better teachers should be under the licensing agency," Dedman said. "I think the task force sidestepped that issue, but I hope it's something they will revisit."

Victory for KEA is mixed on oversight board makeup

By Linda B. Blackford
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Kentucky's largest teachers' union won a mixed political victory yesterday in the debate over the best way to improve the quality of teaching across the state.

Members of a teacher quality task force agreed with Kentucky Education Association President Judith Gambill that the board that oversees teacher quality should be governed by a majority of K-12 teachers. However, it said the majority could include administrators. For example, a six-person majority could include four teachers and two administrators.

The recommendations from the task force, which were tinkered with at a meeting yesterday, will go to the General Assembly in January as proposed legislation.

"We'll take it as we go," said Gambill after the vote. "It may or may not be a majority of practicing teachers."

Gambill said she supported adding administrators for the sake of unity, but said the KEA would lobby the General Assembly heavily to make sure teachers dominate the board.

The task force proposals are an effort to improve teacher preparation and training. A major part of the task force's proposals is the

formation of an independent and more powerful Education Professional Standards Board to oversee all teacher quality issues.

The standards board was created in 1990 by the Kentucky Education Reform Act, attached to the Education Department and governed by a majority of teachers.

The KEA board of directors voted to support that composition, and some education observers worried that the strong union might overturn all teacher quality reforms if the standards board was radically changed.

Other groups, including the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, have lobbied the task force to expand the standards board membership to include more parents and business people.

But several people at the meeting yesterday said that even a partial agreement with KEA now would smooth passage of teacher quality legislation later.

"It seemed to me that that was a reasonable motion," said Ed Ford, education liaison for Gov. Paul Patton, who is on the task force. "The real battle will be the bill, but I would imagine the bill will go over well."

Task force members also voted yesterday to keep the sitting positions on the new board, which includes college representatives, the state education commissioner,

and the director of the Council on Postsecondary Education. The final group will probably include one or two lay people.

Ford said he hoped that including teachers, administrators, college educators, parents and business people wouldn't make the panel too big.

Also at yesterday's meeting, task force members adopted a series of new recommendations from Sen. Gerald Neal, D-Louisville, aimed at improving diversity among educators and the education of minority students.

Among the recommendations were proposals to make sure teacher prep programs have plans to increase diversity, and to hold them accountable if they don't, and to create training programs that show teachers how to educate children from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

"What I'm trying to do is make sure we have mechanisms in place to leverage in areas where we've been deficient like diversity issues," Neal said.

The final recommendations should be approved at the final task force meeting on Nov. 4.

Reach Linda B. Blackford at (606) 231-1359 or e-mail: lblackford@herald-leader.com.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Wednesday, October 27, 1999

MSU settles with PSC over gas lines

University to pay \$500 for alleged violations

by KEVIN EIGELBACH
THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University has agreed to pay a \$500 penalty for 10 alleged violations of laws that govern natural gas pipelines. The Kentucky Public Ser-

vice Commission made the allegations against the university after an inspection in January, and agreed to settle the case in a meeting last week.

The university runs a master gas system using gas it receives from the Morehead Municipal Gas System. It uses the gas for heating dormitories, classrooms and other campus buildings.

According to PSC records, the inspection revealed these alleged violations:

- Gas leakage at Mignon Hall and Nunn Hall dormitories.
- No calculations that could prove the relief valves were adequate to prevent over-pressure.
- Above-ground plastic pipe found at Nunn Hall dormitory.
- Risers at Lakewood Apartments married-student area not cathodically protected.
- Risers at Mignon Hall dormitory showed signs of corrosion.

➤ No written plans to minimize hazards from pipeline emergencies.

➤ No sign on the regulator station showing who to call in an emergency.

➤ No annual inspection of the system regulators or annual test of the relief valves or key valves.

The university acted immediately to correct some of the problems, and submitted a schedule to comply with the others.

History facelift

Oldest Morehead building will undergo renovation

By CHRIS TURNER
Staff Writer

The oldest business building in Morehead is going to be renovated by the Rowan County Historical Society.

The Allie Young Law Office, located on University Boulevard, dates back to 1880, according to a survey done by Lynn David in 1996.

The building, which is 17 feet wide by 32 feet deep, is "architecturally, the only commercial example of the Italianate style building in the city of Morehead," according to David.

The roof needs replacing, lead paint has to be removed from the inside and overall renovating is needed, said Helen Surmont, president of the Rowan County Historical Society.

"We estimate the cost to be \$20,000. We've already collected donations from interested parties," said Surmont.

"We have \$1,100 to pay for the roof now. We're talking about putting a tin roof on it."

Construction should start as soon as the paperwork with Morehead State University is completed, Surmont said. MSU owns the building.

"The society is working on a lease agreement with MSU. They are being very cooperative and very supportive of the project," she said.

"We hope to get started on construction within the next month."

The Rowan County Historical Society put

together a committee consisting of Fred Brown Jr., Gary Lewis, David Daniels, Shirley Hamilton and Surmont to work on the project.

Lewis and Brown approached the university with the idea of renovating the building.

Daniels will advise on most of the renovation construction.

Hamilton has worked as liaison between the university and the Historical society.

The Kentucky Historical Marker Program in Frankfort has approved a request that was submitted by Brown for a historical marker to be put in front of the building. The wording of the marker is being

worked out.

Surmont pointed out that there is no current finish date for the project.

"We have no idea how long it will take — considering the paperwork and the actual construction."

Over 80 percent of the actual construction will be done by volunteers.

The building is named for Albert Young, a state senator and lawyer who had a private practice in the building. It was later a barber shop.

Anyone interested in donating funds or volunteering for the project, should contact Surmont at 784-9527.

Lexington Herald-Leader
Friday, October 29, 1999

Students escape before barge rips into rowing shell

By Bruce Schreiner
ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — The maiden season for the University of Louisville women's rowing team nearly turned tragic early yesterday when a barge ripped apart a team boat during practice in the darkness on the Ohio River.

All nine women aboard the rowing shell jumped overboard before the collision, which tore the team's 60-foot vessel into three pieces. Two team members were treated at Jewish Hospital for cuts and bruises.

"All things considered, it's very fortunate there weren't any serious injuries," said Coast Guard Lt. Dwayne Adkins.

Both the rowing vessel and towboat pushing the two-barge tow, hauling petroleum products, were properly lighted, Adkins said. But the channel where the accident occurred is a busy shipping lane and can be dangerous for recreational boats, especially during darkness, he said.

The accident occurred about 200 feet from the Kentucky shore just after 7 a.m. Two other boats carrying rowing team members or coaches weren't involved.

Adkins said the towboat captain didn't know the barge had struck the rowing shell until he saw the people floating in the water.

"He never saw them beforehand," Adkins said. "Had he seen them, I'm sure he would have been backing down and doing things to take evasive measures."

Adkins said investigators found no signs of misconduct or negligence by the captain. He said there was probably little the captain could have done if he had spotted the rowers just before the impact.

"They don't turn on a dime," he said.

The barge delivered a glancing blow to the rowing shell's right starboard, Adkins said.

The accident remained under investigation by the Coast Guard.

MSU alumnus making movie about Manson

By CHRIS TURNER
Staff Writer

The lawn of Fields Hall on Morehead State University's campus looked like 1967 on Friday.

Several students wearing clothes from that era and signs protesting the Vietnam War dotted the area.

They were extras in an independent film being made by MSU alumnus Tracey Dunn.

Dunn, who is making a movie about Charles Manson entitled "Manson: Inside the Mind," chose the campus to represent the University of California at Berkeley.

Manson was at Berkeley in 1967; he recruited some of his followers on the campus.

"The movie is Manson's twist on the events of the 60s," said Dunn, 37.

He plays Manson and also directs the film.

Quickly pointing out that the film is not positive or pro-Manson, he said that it is more about showing what happened from Charlie's point of view.

Dunn, who started shooting the film more than two years ago, has largely financed the project himself.

"People don't want to finance a first-time director," he said. "I worked two jobs and raised funds to get this film made."

It is obvious that Dunn feels passionate about this movie — he often puts in 60 hours a week at his job at WLKY in Louisville before putting another 20 or more in on his film.

The personal and financial cost of making even an independent film can be staggering.

"Eleven minutes of film costs about \$130. Two or three minutes of that may be usable for the actual movie," he said.

But the toll is not only financial, independent filmmakers who operate without the backing of a major studio, often push themselves to an extreme.

"My day starts at 3:30 a.m. and sometimes lasts until midnight," he said. "It's so demanding that it's unhealthy."

Dunn said that the actual filming of a movie takes up only about 5 percent of the total project, the other 95 percent is spent taking care of the other uncountable tasks that go along with putting a movie together.

Although it becomes clear from talking with him that these personal sacrifices are worth making in pursuit of an artistic vision.

"So many people tell you it's not going to work."

But Dunn believes very strongly that the subject is worth making another movie about.

He points to the fascination that American culture has with serial murders, but he wants it to be clear that his movie is not about the glorification of Manson.

Dunn said that he could pity what happened to Manson as a child, but that the murders are what happen when someone slips through the system.

His cinematographer Steve Doss said Manson continues to be fascinating.

"I know why he fascinates me. He had that Rasputin ability to control others to do his will," said Doss, who has over 25 years experience in film.

"How did this uneducated, unassuming man get others to do his bidding?"

Many who see this film will be surprised if they expect a remake of "Helter Skelter."

The film will include black and white jail scenes juxtaposed with color flashbacks.

Many of the scenes come from Manson's own writings — a mixture of fantasy and fact that show his take on reality.



Tracey Dunn

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

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Five ex-defendants in dorm fire sue police, prosecutors

Associated Press

MURRAY, Ky. — Five of seven people once charged in a fatal Murray State University dormitory fire have filed a lawsuit against police and prosecutors, alleging wrongful arrest and malicious prosecution.

The suit was filed in Calloway Circuit Court on Monday, three days before the one-year anniversary of the plaintiffs' arrests on charges of murder, arson and assault.

Two others who initially were charged did not join the suit stemming from the Sept. 18, 1998, dormitory fire that killed Michael Minger of Niceville, Fla., and seriously injured Michael Priddy, then a Paducah resident.

Seeking punitive and compensatory damages are Fred McGrath II, John Haney, Jeremy Baker, Brian Levine and Lana Phelps. Not joining the suit were Melissa Mounce and Michael McDonough.

Details of the suit were published yesterday in a copyright story in The Murray Ledger & Times.

The felony charges against all seven were dropped in January at the request of Commonwealth's Attorney Mike Ward. In June, Jerry Wayne Walker of Mayfield was charged with murder, first-degree arson and first-degree assault in the fire. He awaits trial.

The suit alleges the arrests

forced the five plaintiffs to drop out of Murray State, damaged their reputations in the community, in some cases to the point of preventing them from getting jobs.

Listed as defendants are the Kentucky State Police and:

■ Ward and Gail Portis, a member of his staff.

■ Former state police Commissioner Gary Rose.

■ Former state police Lt. Dean Hayes, who oversaw the investigation from the Mayfield post before promotion to captain and transfer to Frankfort.

■ KSP investigator Richard Hartz.

■ KSP detectives Donnie Woods and Steve Glenn.

No one at the state police post had seen the suit and would comment on it, Chuck Robertson, the public affairs officer, said yesterday.

Ward and Portis, whose married name is now Gail Baggett, declined comment for the same reason.

The suit said the plaintiffs were jailed from three to 28 days, costing McGrath and Haney their jobs, and bond conditions prevented them from going on the Murray State campus, forcing them to withdraw from classes.

Phelps later was discharged from the Navy because of depression from post-traumatic stress syndrome as a result of the incident, the lawsuit claims.